CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MARKET AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28817—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.I.	GANGES	4266	800	T. J. Alderton	12th Augt.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4295	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Logan	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

August 11th. September 8th. October 20th.
" 25th. " 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Cowasjee House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanza	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
KLEKTRA	C. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Cowasjee House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR DURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
39, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDENBURGH	Wm. Frame	3320	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 14th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,971 tons, on the 11th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE S. S. "IONIA," 5,503 tons, Captain E. M. Boyle WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES, HAVRE or ANTWERP, about the 25th inst. This magnificent Steamer with accommodation for over 70 1st class Passengers has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 6th, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER Passages engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for Messrs, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S LEATHER PRESERVER,
BLACK AND BROWN.
SUITABLE for Harness, Boots, and all kinds of Leather Goods. Cleans and preserves them from the deleterious effects of the Monsoon.
In Bottles, Cash, Re. 1; Credit, Re. 1-2.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRACES!
BRACES!!
BRACES!!!
GUYOT'S FRESH BRACES, Colours: Plain, Pink, White, and Drab; also Fancy Stripes.
Cash.....Re. 1 8 per pair.
Credit ..... " 1 12 "
IMITATION GUYOT'S FRENCH BRACES, in Fancy Stripes.
Cash.....Re. 1 0 per pair.
Credit ..... " 1 2 "
BERLIN BRACES, very soft to wear, with Gut Ends, in Colours: Plain and White, Cream, Grey, Scarlet, and Drab,
Cash.....Rs. 2 8 per pair.
Credit ..... " 2 12 "
"Army" and "CANTAB" BRACES, very strong, Striped Webb, with Leather or Drill Ends.
Cash.....Rs. 2 8 per pair.
Credit ..... " 2 12 "
"ARGOSY" BRACES, in Fancy Stripes.
Cash .....Re. 1 8 Rs. 2 4 per pair.
Credit ... " 1 12 " 2 10 "
ARGOSY BRACES, in Plain Colours: White, Drab, Blue, and Pink.
Cash.....Re. 1 8 Rs. 2 8 per pair.
Credit ... " 1 12 " 2 14 "
GENT'S HALF HOSE SUSPENDERS.
Cash, As. 12. Credit, As. 14 per pair.
GENT'S PATENT HOLDERS for PANTS.
Cash, As. 6. Credit, As. 7 per pair.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, etc. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Stables Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

JUST IMPORTED!
NOVELTIES IN
TABLE ORNAMENTS.
PURE WHITE CHINA FLOWER-HOLDERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Figure of Clown and Broken Egg Flower-holder	0 12	0 14
" Child and Sack Flower-holder.	1 2	1 4
" Child and Shell do.	0 10	0 12
" Child and Shell Boat do.	1 2	1 4
" Three Children holding large Bay Flower-holder	3 12	4 4
" School Boy and Basket Flower-holder	1 2	1 4
" Salmon Flower-holder	2 14	3 4
" Child sitting upon Shell Flower-holder	3 8	4 0
" Child and Basket Flower-holder	2 14	3 4
" Child and Cabbage Leaf Basket Flower-holder	3 8	4 0
" Child sitting upon open Shell Flower-holder	2 0	2 4
" Child and Flower Bulb Flower-holders	1 12	2 0
" Child holding Manuscript Roll	3 8	4 0
" Child holding Book Flower-holder	3 8	4 0
" Combined three Shells with Centre Flower-holder	8 0	9 0
" Combined three Sheets	2 0	2 4
" do. with Rustic-holder	3 0	3 8

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Figure of Swan Flower-holders in three sizes from	2 4	2 8
to	8 0	9 0
" School-Boy with Satchel	4 8	5 0
" Do. Girl do.	4 8	5 0
" Rustic Three Stumps with 4 Holders from	2 0	2 4
to	6 8	7 8
" Child holding Wicker Work Flower Pot	6 8	7 8
" Child and Large Flower Bud.	2 8	3 12
" Child sitting upon Flower Vase	3 8	4 0
" Three large figures of Children holding Basket	8 0	9 0
" Child and larger Cabbage Leaf Flower-holder	6 8	7 8
" Youth with Wheel Barrow	5 8	6 4
" Child and Shell	3 8	4 0
" Leaf with Beetle crawling upon it	2 12	3 0
" Cupid with Double-holder	4 8	5 0
" Child and large Shell-holder.	4 8	5 0
" Child and Basket-holder	2 14	3 4
" Cupid climbing Ladder against Basket	2 0	2 4
Miniature Swan Salt Cellars with Spoon	0 12	0 14
" Bird and Nest do.	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE. For strengthening and beautifying the Hair and preventing Baldness. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. For the Teeth, prevents decay, whitens the Teeth, and sweetens the Breath. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
KEMP'S GOA POWDER. The Remedy for Indian Ringworm, Dhobie's Itch, &c. Per Bottle, As. 8.
KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA. The great and never failing Blood Purifier. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Veterinary Medicines and Instruments, of every kind and Description.
KEMP & CO., LD. ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Surgical Instruments, Medical Requisites, Chemical Apparatus, and Druggists' Sundries, etc.

NEW SEASON TEAS.
THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S RENOWNED TEAS,
For which we are specially Selected Agents, have taken the highest place at Tea Sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained
A GOLD MEDAL
And First-Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

	Rs. a.
Holta Broken Leaf—Cheap Family Tea, nice flavour ... Per lb.	0 10
Plantation Mixture—Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour ... "	0 14
Family Mixture—Good flavour, strength and pungency, strongly recommended ... "	1 3
Holta Mixture—Fragrant, pungent, and full cup ... "	1 8
Pekoe Souchong—A plain full flavoured Tea ... "	1 4
Orange Pekoe—Very fragrant, full rich cup ... "	1 10
Flowery Orange Pekoe—A high class Tea, of choice fragrance and clear infusion ... "	2 8
Golden Orange Pekoe—(The Flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion ... "	3 8

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BILLIARD TABLE, etc., FOR SALE.
THE Agent will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, offers for the purchase of a BILLIARD TABLE with Lamps, Cues, Balls and Marking Boards, several articles of Furniture, and Reading Books; same now on view at the Stores Office, Parel.
Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd August, 1892.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.
WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.
Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.
MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12 "
COQUETAS	" 3 8 "

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.
FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0 Per 100
" 2	" 3 12 "

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.
MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS."
VERY CHOICE.
REAL BURMAHS AND REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct importation.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN, CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.
A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.
Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs. a.
WHIP CORD" BREECHES— Best make in various colours	23 0
BEDFORD CORD" BREECHES— Brown and Drab	23 0
ELASTIC WEB" BREECHES— Easy and Comfortable Wear	25 0
FINE CASSIMERE" BREECHES— White Cassimere for Racing	30 0
POLO" BREECHES— White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14 0
Brown or White Moleskins	16 0
COTTON CORD" BREECHES— In Olive or Grey	16 0
GAITERS	8 to 11 8

THORPE & CO.,
BREECHES MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.
WATERPROOF CLOAK.
AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.
ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.
CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED.....Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS.....Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

The K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will give a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF NETLEY HOSPITAL CHARITABLE FUND, AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE, On FRIDAY, 12TH, and SATURDAY, 13TH AUGUST. The Programme will consist of a Gymnastic Performance By Corporals Ryan, Hance, Privates Kay & Sanderson. CONJURING By Private Andrews. Songs, &c., &c., And the whole will conclude with a Sketch, Entitled "TAKE IT, DON'T TAKE IT," By Corporal Brown and Private Kay. THE BAND OF THE REGIMENT WILL ATTEND. PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls (Numbered and Reserved), Rs. 3 ; Dress Circle (Numbered and Reserved), Rs. 2 ; Pit Stalls, Rs. 1-8 ; Gallery and Pit, As. 8. Soldiers in Uniform half-price to Pit Stalls, Gallery and Pit only. Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., and at the Doors on the Nights of the Performance. Doors open at 8-30 p.m.—Performance at 9-30 P. M.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, CAPTAIN G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CONGO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1892.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac ; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO., 13, HORNBY ROW,

Teach Shorthand and Type writing, and supply Typists. Machines sold, exchanged, and repaired.

N. B.—"It is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HAND-WRITING," *vide* order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

THE BOMBAY STEAM SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of 30 Per Cent. will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 9th Instant, at his Office, No. 203, Girgaum Back Road, to those Creditors of the Company whose claims have been admitted by the Undersigned.

WITTOBA RAMCHANDRA PARAB, Liquidator.

Bombay, 4th August, 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —At the MEETING called for THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1892, Notices to the following effect will be moved—(1) by Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Esq.:—"That the Commissioner be requested to adopt measures with a view to ensuring a more reliable and satisfactory registration of vital statistics ; (2) by Khursedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation a report of the system on which bullocks are purchased, the average price paid for each bullock, the average time of service, and the arrangements for food and keep ; and (3) by Ibrahim Rahimtula, Esq., that the President be requested to move Government for providing adequate legislation for preventing effectively the adulteration of Ghee."

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay : Municipal Corporation Office, 9th August, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, JOSEY WASSONJEE HIRJEE, have contracted and agreed to PURCHASE from THACKER WAGJEE COOREJEE FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Peer Mahomed or Shaik Ally Janjirkar Street, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward, No. 530, and street No. 175-177, containing by admeasurement (80) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, commonly used by the said Jan Mahomed Cassam and Khoja Cassum Visram, and beyond that by the house late of Jan Mahomed Cassam, and now of Khoja Cassam Visram, on the west by the house of Ibrahim Chand, on the north by the Peer Market or Shaik Ally Janjirker Street, and on the south by the sweepers' passage, and beyond that by the property of Allibhai Bawanjee ; And Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Dadur Road, containing by admeasurement (33) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward, No. 615 (1), and street No. 5, and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckjee Juljee, on the West by the Dadur Road, on the North by the private road of Merwanjee Cowasjee Manjra, and on the South by the property of Kanji Khetsi. If any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, legacy or otherwise on the said properties should intimate the same to Messrs. Gunput and Pandurang Mahadowjee, Bond-writers, residing at Kolbhat Wady, House No. 14, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he or she or they will be precluded therefrom, and the necessary sale will be completed.

વશનજી હીરજી,

i.e., VUSSONJEE HEERJEE.

Bombay, 1st August, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, WAGJEE COOREJEE, have contracted and agreed to PURCHASE from JOSHI VUSSONJEE HIRJI, FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel of Government lokas land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, bungalow, chawl, shades, stables, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, and also several kinds of trees, plants are growing thereon, wells, gardens, paths, passages and batti fields, thereon situate at Matoonga, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward, No. 7366 and 7367, and street Nos. 1163-64, Matoonga (Agurwada), containing by admeasurement 16778 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 23, 38, 40, 54, 28, 28, 1, 1, 18, 18, 18, 22, 41, 27, 64, 24, 35, 36, 41, 62, 26, New Nos. A-15186, 15209, 15221, 15222, B-15195, B-15155, 15175, 15177, 15178, 15181, 15215, A-15192, 15230, A-15188, 15203, 15204, 15214, 15228, and A-15191, B-15195 and new Survey Nos. 6 A-828, 11-826, 10-832, 1 to 6-829, 1 to 4 832, 8-832, 1-830 and 5-832 and bounded on the east by the grounds of Krishna Narayen Munglia, Gaspar Souza, Ennoos Lawrence Souza, Budia Raghoo, Govind Sowar, Simgia Damajee, and Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik Esmael Latiff, on the west by the grounds of Revd. Braz Fernandes, Narayen Muria, Gowund, and Jamsetjee Burjorjee Temuljee, on the north by the grounds of Laxumon Raghoo and Hajee Abdula bin Shaik Esmael Latiff and Simgia Damaji, and on the south by the public passage and ground of Boodia Raghoo, and Secondly, All that and those five pieces of Government Foras land or ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Matoonga, near station, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward, containing by admeasurement (689) square yards, registered in the books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under old Nos. 351, 351, 351, 366, New Nos. C-13208, 2-1320-8 b-13231 and New Survey Nos 14-228, 1013-228 2-229, 12-228, and bounded on the east by the ground of Bhawoo Munglia and others, on the west and south by the public passage, and on the north partly by the ground of Damodhur Kashidass and partly by the ground of Bhawoo Munglia. If any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, legacy or otherwise on the said properties should intimate the same to Messrs. Gunput and Pandoranj Mahadowjee, Bond-writers, residing at Kolbhat Wady, House No. 14, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom, and the necessary sale will be completed.

વશનજી કેરજી,

i. e., WAGJEE COOREJEE.

Bombay, 1st August, 1892.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

RS. 25.—A full Jewelled Silver Hunting LEVER WATCH, Warranted an Accurate Timekeeper. Rs. 25 only !—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers, 41, Esplanade Road.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-8 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!—Best Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes, As. 12 per lb. Quality and Freshness Guaranteed. Received regularly every fortnight by Mail Steamers. Outstation orders promptly executed.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

THE HEAD MISTRESS of the Byculla Girls' School wishes to recommend an English girl, aged 16½, as NURSE-MAID for one or two children.—Apply HEAD MISTRESS.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4 ; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2 ; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadultered and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED KEYS of all kinds for English or French Clocks and for Musical Boxes, and also spare Springs of all sizes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER to organize a new Band. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MINISTER, Palanpur State.

WANTED, SHARP, INTELLIGENT DETECTIVES. Salary liberal. None but good experienced men, natives of Guzerat, need apply NOWROJEE AND JAHANGIRJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL, Opium Farmers, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Collectorate.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

GO TO ROBINSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, for DOMESTIC SERVANTS and CLERKS, who take great care in selecting the best man.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, open to the Public, near the Railway Station, Poona, by the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel, MR. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRANI.

TO LET, AIRY ROOMS in the New Icehouse, Bake Lane, No. 4, Apollo Street. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJI and Co., 6, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.

A PORTION of a FLOOR, with every convenience, suitable for a Married Couple, healthy locality, in a respectable Parsee family, TO BE LET. Three minutes' walk from the Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 17. "B," care of this Paper.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS : Congou, at As. 9 ; Souchong, As. 12 ; Pekoe, Re. 1-2 ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. C. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dyung man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—A 8 H. P. VERTICAL BOILER and ENGINE combined with an 8 feet span Mortar Mill, in good working order. Can be seen working at any time on Application to Messrs. VENKOO BALLOO and Co., New Municipal Buildings, opposite Victoria Terminus.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

G. W. MOIR, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 20th July, 1892.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1892, at 6 P. M.

H. E. E. PROCTER, F. A. PREVOST, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already Subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the BANK OF BOMBAY to the credit of the Fund.

COWASJI HORMUSJI, TRIBHOVANDAS VERJIVANDAS, ABDALLA M. DHARAMSEY, BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, B. S. SHROFF, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RATES FOR CAST-IRON PIPES, &c.

ON and from the first of September, 1892, the CHARGES in through Booking to via CAWNPORE for LUCKNOW from BOMBAY via ITARSI will be for

(1.) Cast-Iron Pipes in consignments of not less than one hundred and fifty maunds—eleven annas (Re. 0-11-0) per maund, and

(2.) For Machinery for Water-works in consignments of not less than a hundred maunds,—one rupee, one anna and two pies (Re. 1-1-2) per maund.

And the same rates will be charged for these articles respectively on the same conditions when booked through to via Cawnpore for Lucknow from Bombay via Jabalpur.

These rates will be at owner's risk in all cases.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fifth of August, 1892.

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1893, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 10th August, 1892, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order, SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 26th July, 1892.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, of Rs. 100 per Whole Share and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of Income-Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1892, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors, મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦. i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1892, both days inclusive.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, and subject to their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9¼ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles. 3 Boilers and 1 Enginee of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES, For Self and Co-Trustees.

WANTED.

WANTED

TWO OVERSEERS for Supervising the Works of the Sholapur Municipality. Salary Rs. 60 and Rs 40, respectively, with Rs. 10 horse-allowance per mensem.

Application should be sent to the Undersigned before the 15th of August, 1892.

R. KIRLOSKAR, President, Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office, 27th July, 1892.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK, Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT St., LONDON, W. SITUATED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY POSITION IN LONDON, Near the Best Shops, &c. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE TARIFF. MANAGER.—MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

NOTICES.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.

Have much pleasure in announcing that

THEY HAVE ARRANGED

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TO REPRESENT

INDIAN ART-WARE

AND

MANUFACTURES

AT THE

FORTHCOMING WORLD'S

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT

CHICAGO U. S. A.

OPENING

1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT

ON A

STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES

IN THEIR EVERY BRANCH,

FROM

ALL PARTS OF INDIA,

ON THEIR

OWN ACCOUNT

AND AT THEIR

OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of sale of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior finish and quality for such an occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT the very latest.

Although they prefer to purchase right out all Goods in the line

OF

ART MANUFACTURE,

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.

Notwithstanding accept such Articles on Commission.

JEWELLERY

OF

PURELY NATIVE DESIGNS

ONLY THEY WILL ACCEPT ON

COMMISSION ONLY.

Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting tea), such as only Samples, will be sent.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent, receive orders, conduct sales, and bring the Manufactures and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.

They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit the manufactures of their respective States sepa rately in their Court.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for prizes for such exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.

All Prizes awarded to Goods not *bona fide* manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be awarded to the actual makers.

Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if district officials and private gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.

For all further information and terms, please apply to—

S. J. TELLERY & Co., Delhi.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES, FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen, "Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20. 10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES : CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	£60	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
BankofMadras	10,000	£60	all	6 pr. ct.	300
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	£200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	380
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	122
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	10	127½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	135
Colaba	500	1,830	1,830	...	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	300
English Press and Manig.	400	253	...	130	325
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	1,450
French	300	300	all	100	175
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	50	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	455
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	138½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	475
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	½ pr. ct.	570
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	475
New Borar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	257½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	622½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		130
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	300
Sind	450	2,000	750	135	1,150
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	80	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	705xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	652½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	845
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	665xd.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,070
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,105
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahalaxmee	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	299½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown	{1,000 / 750}	200 / 50	200 / 150	Last Dividend. 10 / 74	260 / 195
Hackney Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	3000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800xd.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyser Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N. dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	23
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14
China Leaf	"	24-9 Nominal.
Fokin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8 "
Do. do. new	"	24-2 "
Australia do,	"	25-6
Bombay do.	"	25-10
English Sovereigns	"	16-1
Do. Dragons	"	16
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
Carolas Dollars	"	205-8 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	203 "
Eye-Francs	"	308 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Sun Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 4 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
Indian Currency Association Meeting, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Half-Yearly Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur and Jask, close at Karachi, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Bokhara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th inst.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Fulloo Syed Baba, aged 30, residing at 5th Kamateepoora Lane, whilst at work on some scaffolding at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpoogly, accidentally fell down, sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

GAMBLING AT THE COCOANUT FAIR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford brought up five cases of gambling before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The six accused concerned in the five cases were, arrested while gambling at the Cocoanut Fair, on the Esplanade, on Monday last. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and imposed on them a fine, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER A BOAT.—Dr. Blaney, the coroner, held an enquiry, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of Andrew Dharmai, aged 20 years, a fisherman, living at Bandora. On Sunday evening he left home to paint his boat. While painting the bottom of the boat he took hold of the prop, on which the boat rested, when it gave way. The boat fell on him, striking him on the back of the neck. After some difficulty, the deceased was released from underneath the boat by his father and Antone. His legs were then paralysed. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after. The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of death from injuries received by accidentally pulling a boat on himself.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes brought up a Cutchi woman, named Mankubai, the wife of a grain-dealer, residing at Mughbhat Lane. On Monday morning, at about 6 o'clock, she was found missing from the house. Some time after her husband was informed that she was rescued from drowning herself in a well at Kandawadi. Marothi Mahadev, a barber, seeing the woman falling in the well, immediately dived after her, and brought her out safely. The accused stated that she was ill-treated, and often beaten by her husband, and therefore, attempted to drown herself to get away from him. Her husband denied having ever ill-treated or beaten his wife. His Worship fined her Rs. 5, and awarded the same to the rescuer, Marothi Mahadev.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Good, yesterday, charged Edgar Stewart, aged twenty-eight, a clerk on the G. I. P. Railway, at Waree Bunder, and William Rivett, aged twenty, unemployed, who was some time back involved in the row between the Parsees and the shop-boys at Parel, with being drunk and causing grievous hurt to Mr. Henry King, a fitter in the Government Dockyard, residing at Chinchpoogly, and to Mr. Moss, an engine-driver, residing at Love Lane, Byculla. From the evidence, it appeared that the accused were the worse for liquor on Saturday night, when they went to Mr. Moss's house. Mr. Moss refused them admittance, as they were strangers and were drunk. Annoyed at this, they dragged him out, and assaulted him. Mrs. Moss came to her husband's assistance, and she too was assaulted. Mr. King who was then sitting in the house, came out to their rescue, whereupon Rivet struck Mr. Moss a blow with a bamboo stick across the cheek and on the forehead. He then attacked Mr. King and struck him with the stick on the top of the head, inflicting a serious wound about an inch and a-half long. Mr. King was knocked down senseless, and was taken to the European General Hospital. The accused then absconded. A report was made to the police officer. Mr. Good immediately came on the spot, whilst Stewart was running from the opposite direction. After a hard struggle, Mr. Good secured him. The second accused was arrested at his place, at Waree Bunder, the same night. The accused stated that they had been that evening to the house of Mrs. Henny, at Byculla, where they took some liquor. They were so drunk, that they could not tell what they did afterwards. His Worship convicted them both of the charge of assault, and fined Stewart Rs. 30, or, in default, sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and Rivet to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE SANITATION COMMITTEE.

THE Sub-Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation appointed to investigate the working of the new system of house-connections in certain localities of the city, continued its examination yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, again examined, said his reason for recommending syphons in certain buildings like the Secretariat was owing to the fact that they formed a protection against foul gases. His impressions in regard to the sanitary conditions of London were considerably changed since he was at home in 1890, when he found many defects in the system, and that there were smells everywhere. Sewer gases generally found their way into houses at night, when the atmosphere in a room was more heated than the air outside, and human vitality was at its lowest, and the people were then most susceptible to the effects of the gases. Downtake pipes got fouled and continuously gave off obnoxious odours. House drain-pipes got fouled in a lesser degree, and about two per cent. of the night-soil passed into the drains. He was not of the opinion that the night-soil fouled the house drain pipes. The traps connected with privies were never obstructed, and he did not believe that the smell of night-soil entered the *nanees*. In his opinion a 4" pipe would allow solids to pass through it; but even larger pipes became obstructed in certain cases. By utilising pipes of a larger diameter a larger surface was exposed for becoming fouled. Pipes of the diameter of 24" were sufficient to allow the liquids to pass through them, assuming that the people poured liquids into their *nanees*. A pipe with a diameter larger than four inches would not in his opinion be of any practical advantage. If it was practicable to use large pipes they might be fitted in such a manner that when they became obstructed they could be disconnected and refitted after they had been cleaned. The new system of house-connections, except in regard to obstructions, fulfilled the object for which they were constructed. At present owing to the system of drainage not being completed through the registration limits, it was impossible to form an opinion what effect the house-connections had in reducing the mortality in respect of phthisis. He did not think that in comparing other cities similarly situated there was more fever in Bombay or that there was unusual fever raging at present in the city. If sewer gases could be prevented from getting into the houses it would reduce the cases of fever to a great extent, and the mortality consequent upon it. Dr. Weir did not see the necessity for employing medical men in the Drainage Department. It was the hallcore department that looked after the cleaning of the house-connections, and he had observed a great improvement in regard to the cleansing of house-connections during the past two months. The system of drainage at Dookerwadi carried out about seven years ago had proved very satisfactory. If it could be perfected, the most scientific system of drainage was an open drain. He did not attribute the increase or decrease of sickness or mortality to house-connections, as it would not be safe to consider it resulted from any one cause. He strongly advocated the drainage system and recognised the necessity and advantages derived from house-connections of some sort.

The meeting adjourned till Friday next.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A PRATICE game of the above club will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-15.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Emir, in the Victoria Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SIR EUAN-SMITH AND THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

THE following particulars of a meeting of the Sultan of Morocco and Sir Euan-Smith in addition to those was published yesterday will serve to throw light upon a telegram which appears in another column:—

The Moorish Minister for War—Sid Gharnet—ten other viziers, and about twenty of the most prominent members of the Shereefian Court, rode up to the Mission escorted by an armed detachment of the Sultan's personal bodyguard, and beseeched in the humblest tones that the British Minister would come with them to the Palace and have one last interview with the Sultan. Sir Charles mounted his horse, and, accompanied by his four secretaries, dressed in full regalia, rode to the Palace attended by an escort of viziers such as has never before been accorded to a minister of a foreign Power in the annals of the Shereefian Court. On their arrival at the Palace, Sir Charles was received in a coubba, or summer house, in the garden.

The Sultan advanced toward him in a state of the greatest agitation, and said "Your life is in danger. You, your wife, and all your people must come immediately to the Palace, and spend the night here." Sir Charles replied, "Your Majesty is mistaken. My life is not in danger, for I am in your Majesty's safe keeping." The Sultan answered, "I am powerless to protect you. The direction of events has escaped from my hands. Again, I say, your life is in danger. If you return to the Mission you will be killed, I am sure."

Sir Charles Euan-Smith retorted, "Perhaps I am to be killed. Perhaps Mr. McLeod, the British Vice-Consul, may be killed. Perhaps, as you say, the whole Mission may be massacred, if you permit it; but one thing I can assure you of is, that if this happens, there will be another British Minister in Fez within a month. He will be accompanied by a Vice-Consul and a staff as well equipped as mine, and better; but," the Minister added in deliberate tones, "then there will not be a Sultan at Fez."

The Sultan appeared astounded at the words and demeanour of the British Minister. He was to all appearance firmly persuaded that the Mission was in imminent peril, and he repeatedly endeavoured to induce Sir Charles to remain in the Palace, and to send for the other member of his party, but to no purpose.

After one of these appeals, which sounded strangely from the mouth of the Sovreign, whose word was law, even in the fanatical city, Sir Charles adroitly turned the conversation to the subject of the treaty. The Sultan at once said, with apparent frankness and show of emotion," I will sign the treaty as you write it. I had intended to sign the treaty at all hazards just as you presented it to me, which is, I know as advantageous to Morocco as it is to the interests of your country.

After the affronts which my unhappy people have heaped upon your mission this afternoon, what can I do to atone for it?" Sir Charles then demanded the punishment of Bhusta-el-Bagdadi, the Basha of Fez, the imprisonment of the second Governor, and the flogging of the various soldiers who had made themselves particularly obnoxious in their threats to members of the Mission. The Sultan of his own initative fined the Governor, Bhusta-el-Bagdadi, £2,000 for his aiding and abetting of the riotous demonstration, and ordered this sum of money to be delivered at the British Mission on the next morning to be disposed of as Sir Charles saw fit. At the conclusion of the interview the Sultan again endeavoured to detain the British Minister in the Palace, and even went so far as to commit a great breach of Moorish etiquette by accompanying him almost to the door of the Palace. The last words exchanged between the Sultan and the British Minister were in regard to the treaty. "I have told you," said the Sultan, "that I will sign the treaty as you have presented it to me. You have behaved in such a magnanimous manner in setting this local and unhappy demonstration against your mission that I feel inclined to place myself under still another obligation to you. As you know I only conceded in principle the exportation of wheat in my treaty with Count Tattenbach, the German Minister, last year. Since making this great concession we have not had time to see what a drain the exportation of wheat on the Empire really is, and I ask you, in the name of my people, that you will waive the demand you have made for a reduction of the export duty on wheat. Should a great demand on our wheat be made by foreign countries, favoured by smaller duty, Morocco would be exposed to famine, which, owing to the primitive and slow methods of communication between my different states would be a terrible calamity."

Sir Charles, moved by this appeal, stated that he would waive his demand in regard to the reduction of duty on wheat, and left the Palace with the understanding that the remaining 21 paragraphs of his treaty were to be signed within the next 24 hours.

The whole of the day of the 6th July was spent in a manner eminently agreeable to the members of the British Mission. They witnessed the humiliation and punishment of the fanatical Governor, Bushta-el-Bagdadi and the distribution of the fine of £2,000 among the poor of Fez. Sid Gharnet, the Grand Vizier, was also present, but he did not produce the signed treaty as expected. The 7th was spent in formalities. The 8th and 9th were occupied by Sid Gharnet and his viziers in comparing the 21 paragraphs of the Treaty with the translation made by the Dragoman of the British Mission. Frequent attempts were made to have certain verbal alterations made, but Sir Charles Euan-Smith refused to change a single sentence.

On the evening of the 9th, Friday, that Sid Gharnet and his viziers were still procrastinating, the Minister sent a messenger to the Sultan to say that the viziers were deliberately causing delay, and to ask whether his Majesty approved of this conduct. The Sultan sent a reply immediately stating that the Treaty should be signed, and on the evening of the 9th the Treaty was actually signed by Sid Gharnet, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Charles Euan-Smith.

The Treaty was then given to Sid Gharnet to be taken to the Palace for the purpose of obtaining the Sultan's signature.

On the morning of the 10th, Sid Gharnet returned to the Mission House with a treaty which at first sight appeared to be the one which had been signed on the evening before, and to this document the Sultan's seal had been affixed. A very cursory examination, however, showed that the treaty, while containing intact the 21 clauses of the original had been tampered with, and that to each paragraph had been affixed what was practically a nullifying clause.

Sir Charles immediately perceived the treachery, and indignantly taxed Sid Gharnet with it. The Grand Vizier at first attempted to explain away the fraud, but Sir Charles insisted upon an explanation, and finally Sid Gharnet admitted that the alterations had been made by the Sultan's orders. He then attempted to placate the enraged Minister by stating that he was authorised to pay Sir Charles the sum of £30,000 in cash if he would accept and sign the revised treaty.

Sir Charles replied, "Tell your master that I will have neither his bribe nor his treaty," and, seizing the bogus document, the Minister tore it into half a dozen pieces and threw them at the trembling Vizier, and ordered him to quit the precincts of the Mission without a moment's delay.

From that moment Sir Charles broke off all communication with the Sultan and his Ministers, and preparations were hurried on for the return journey to the coast.

The Sultan had evidently feared this move, and in order to secure a delay and enable him to reopen negotiations, his Majesty took the extraordinary step of causing to be forcibly seized and removed to another part of the city all the horses and mules belonging to the British Mission.

A swift horse, however, was obtained from Mr. E. Carleton, third dragoman of the Mission, and he was on the point of undertaking a dangerous ride to the coast with a requisition from Sir Charles to Sir Lothian Nicholson, the Governor of Gibraltar, for an armed escort and a baggage train to be sent him to assist him on his return to the coast, when at that moment the magnificent presents of horses and swords came in from the Palace. They were all refused. Having learned of Mr. Carleton's mission, and perhaps seeing into what dangerous waters his diplomacy had brought him, towards midnight the Sultan returned all the stolen mules and horses to the Legation stables. In the morning of the 12th the mission left Fez, all in good health, and at midday made the first camp at Em Sallas. The Sultan sent several High Commissioners after the British Minister. These Sir Charles absolutely refused to receive, stating to them through his secretaries that after the insults that had been offered to himself as the representative of her Gracious Majesty, all the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was at an end.

The following are the main provisions of the commercial treaty which the Sultan refused to sign:—

I. The formation of police for the controlling of the coast towns under the joint supervision of the Sultan and the representatives of the foreign Powers.

II. A proper water-supply for Tangier.

III. The abolition of *cabotage* or the removal of all export duties on goods going from one province of Morocco to another by sea; ridiculously enough, it being the present law that cereals sent from Carza Balanca to Tangier pay as much export duty as though they were sent to England.

IV. The reduction of export duty on all cereals but wheat, from ten to four reals. The duty on wheat was to remain as before.

V. The absolute prohibition of slave-selling and trading on the coast towns.

VI. The removal of the vexatious limitations upon house building now in force in the country against European residents.

VII. The removal of the prohibitory clause in the Treaty of Madrid which makes it a preliminary to the acquisition of property on the part of Europeans in Morocco, to obtain the written consent of the Basha and the Cadi of the province in which it is desired to acquire property, a consent which has never yet been obtained by any single European since the signing of the treaty in 1870.

As it will be seen, each and every one of the provisions of this treaty were liable to be as beneficial to other European Powers as much as to England.

The Press Association says: The anxiety which has been felt at the Foreign Office regarding the position of Sir Charles Euan-Smith in Morocco, was allayed yesterday afternoon by the receipt of three long telegraphic despatches from him, which he had evidently been delayed in transmission to England. The last despatch fully confirmed the statement that he had been offered a bribe by the Sultan of Morocco of £30,000 to sign a commercial treaty not such as he was seeking to negotiate. In consequence of this Sir Charles Euan-Smith withdrew the British Mission from Fez. Sir Charles is now on his way to Tangier, whence fuller details will be forwarded by him to England. It is possible that all negotiations with the Sultan will be broken off.

MR. NAOROJI'S ELECTION.

COMPLIMENTARY MEETING IN LONDON.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

But because the people of India are so loyal it does not follow that they have no grievances, or that the present administration of India is perfect—a conclusion to which a large section of the British people have erroneously arrived. Far from it; they have many grievances, and there are many defects in the administration. No foreigner, however well-informed he may be, can be so well fitted to fully set forth these grievances as a native of India who has personally experienced them, and who understands the feelings and wishes of the people, especially when that people have no voice of their own and are at such a distance. It is essentially necessary that this should be done, as continual silent suffering ever so small is likely to embitter the heart and cause despair. It is true we have in the House of Commons many members who are zealous, disinterested, and staunch friends of India, and whose good services to that country are invaluable; yet Mr. Naoroji's case is very different, as he is an Indian, and his knowledge is derived from personal experience. We therefore rejoice, not only because a countryman of ours, who enjoys the universal confidence and respect of the people of India, has been thus honoured to a seat in the Imperial Legislature, but because an opportunity is thus afforded us of a direct channel by which the wants and wishes of the Indian people can be made known to the British nation and the Parliament. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that the electors of Central Finsbury will find in Mr. Naoroji an honest, conscientious, painstaking and able representative, and that their interest will never suffer in his hands. As far as India is concerned, perhaps no one man could have been elected who enjoy so much the confidence of all classes of its people. Mr. Naoroji's knowledge of statistics, his skill in debate, and his capacity for business, fit him peculiarly to act as the representative of a class or classes of men. Some people have lately said that Mr. Naoroji, so far as his Indian representative character is concerned, represents only a small class of the Indian community, and not the whole country. This is a groundless assertion. If Mr. De Courcey, a descendant of the Normans, who came to England some centuries ago, and who is a Roman catholic by religion can be a representative of the Saxons, the Scotch, the Irish, &c., who are settled in a certain borough, and who profess religions as divergent from Roman Catholicism as Hinduism is from Mohammedanism, surely Mr. Naoroji can represent the people of India, where his forefathers settled thirteen hundred years ago. But the word "representation" is often misinterpreted, for the purpose of telling the people of India that it is impossible for them to find any man, or set of men, who can be said to be their representatives. A slight consideration will show that in that strict literal sense, representation of one man for all the dwellers of a city or borough, would be impossible in any country in the world. The people of India have ever been undemonstrative, and yet this event of Mr. Naoroji's election has caused so much excitement in India as has seldom been seen before. On receipt of the news schools were closed, houses and streets were illuminated, innumerable telegrams of congratulation were wired, and general rejoicings took place. Even the ruling princes of India have gone out of their usual course, and sent telegrams to Mr. Naoroji and otherwise expressed their pleasure in more substantial ways. All this indisputably proves that Mr. Naoroji's election has caused universal satisfaction in India, and that he fully possesses the confidence and esteem not only of its people but of its ruling princes also. It is a notorious fact that India and its concerns are very little cared for by the generality of the members of the House of Commons. The introduction of an Indian question including such important business as the discussion of the Budget, which affects the weal or woe of millions of Her Majesty's subjects ever acts as a dinner bell to the members of the House and these momentous questions are discussed by no more than half-a-dozen members in an empty house. Therefore, the election of a native of India, though as a representative of an English Borough, is a distinct gain to India, for which our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to the electors of Central Finsbury, who have so bravely broken through the ordinary practice of the country, and elected an Indian as their representative in their national assembly thereby extending the hand of fellowship and uniting themselves in the close bonds of friendship with the two hundred and eighty millions of their fellow subjects in the distant Indian Empire. With these few remarks I beg to second the resolution submitted to you for adoption. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. M. Nair (Hindu, Madras): Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—After the eloquent and exhaustive speeches of the proposer and seconder of the resolution, there is left but little for me to say. I cannot, however refrain from saying a few words on this occasion as the representative of Indian students residing in Scotland. I am particularly glad to have this opportunity of speaking to-day because my presence here may prove, in some respects at least, that complete co-operation and harmony exist between Indians residing in different parts of the United Kingdom. You may also be pleased to learn that we are anxious on this occasion, as well as on every other occasion, to prove that those Indians who have found a temporary home North of the Tweed are not behind their countrymen residing in London, or anywhere else, in appreciating the significance and importance of the brilliant event which is to make India's voice heard in the British House of Commons a few days hence. Gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to go into any details as to Mr. Naoroji's qualifications to represent Indian public opinion in Parliament. If I were speaking to a British audience, it might, perhaps, be necessary to go into these details; but in a meeting like this, composed almost entirely of Indians, there can only be one prevailing sentiment—that is sentiment of confidence, respect, and love towards the veteran financier and statesman of India. (Cheers.) We know what Mr. Naoroji's worth is, and we have always respected him accordingly. It is still more gratifying to us to find that people in Great Britain, too, have recognised his worth. I cannot help recalling some few incidents. The other day, when standing in front of *The Scottish Leader* office when the result of his election was announced, there was a ringing cheer sent up by the crowd that was waiting for the announcement. Again, at the great meeting at West Calder, when Mr. Gladstone incidentally mentioned Mr. Naoroji's name, it created such enthusiasm as ought to make any Indian proud of his countryman. (Cheers.) We cannot forget that we own all this to the electors of Central Finsbury, who against powerful influences that have been brought to bear, and to which, perhaps, I need not allude here, have set an example for other British consituencies to follow. It is only meet and proper, therefore, that we should offer our hearty thanks to those electors, and it is for that reason that I have great pleasure in supporting this proposal. I wish before I sit down to say a few words as a matter of apology from some of my friends in Edinburgh. Perhaps they would have taken a greater share in this meeting but for some slight misunderstanding. A notice was sent to us announcing that an address was to be presented to Mr. Naoroji by Indians residing in England, and we naturally thought that, not being resident in England, we should not be able to participate in it; and we therefore thought of preparing another address for ourselves. Since the phrase has been altered from "residing in England" to "residing in the United Kingdom," we have been glad heartily to join in this matter. We have been told that England here in London represents Scotland as well as England, but north of the Tweed we do not recognise any such thing; we still hold that Scotland is different from England, and hence I hope you will excuse the misunderstanding.

Mr. Jaishi Ram (Hindu, Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is a most auspicious occasion meeting, as we do, to perform the pleasant duty of thanking and congratulating the electors of Central Finsbury for returning Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a Member of Parliament. Gentlemen, the electors of Central Finsbury have had a hard fight. While working in the office of Mr. Naoroji during the time of the election, I noticed the display of the greatest enthusiasm, zeal, and earnestness on the part of the electors, and I think, therefore, they are deserving of every credit. They have solved that great problem which the Prime Minister, the political rival of the so-called Grand Old Man, and the Leader of the Conservative party, declared a few years ago to be absurd and impracticable. The sensation which was at that time created must be fresh in your minds. The thanks of the Indian public as well as of the British are due to the electors of Central Finsbury; who have not only succeeded in removing the impression then created, but has done much to establish mutual confidence between two different races. (Cheers.) The connection between India and England is no less valuable to the one than it is to the other. Is the administration of India perfect? What do we see here? Ireland contains only five million people, and one-third of the time of Parliament is devoted to Irish affairs. India—I may say poor India—has a population of 250,000,000, and the hours occupied in considering its affairs in Parliament may be counted on the fingers. This is a great neglect on the part of the House of Commons so far as India is concerned. What are the feelings of the Indians with regard to this neglect? I read this in a paper received by the last mail representing the views of the North-West Frontier of British India—I mean *The Tribune*: "When the late Mr. George Yule said at the fourth Indian National Congress that the House of Commons had thrown back the trust upon Providence in respect of the responsibility of the Indian Government, he stated less than the fact. What are we to think of the news that the Indian Budget statement in the House of Commons was listened to by only six members? Even the fact that Parliament is on the eve of dissolution can be no justification for such a culpable neglect of Indian affairs. It is a standing complaint that the Indian Budget is introduced towards the fag-end of the session, but beyond a

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

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AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
By order of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m.—
One lot of unserviceable stores returned by Corps.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, August 10, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
44 bales grey shirtings.
16 ,, grey drill.
3 cases white drill.
2 ,, white shirtings.
2 ,, white mulls.
1 case white striped doria, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, August 10, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.
SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED until further notice.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 9, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
On Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of the Revd. W. E. Scott, proceeding up-country.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, English dog-cart, one black Gulf Arab 14-2, trained charger and good trapper, one black C. B. by English stallion 14-2, one English Infantry Regulation saddle and bridle, one Lahbez telemeter, one Inacken bush air gun, one 80lb. tent, &c., the property of Lieut. A. H. R. Milne.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
SALE OF THE SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTITUTE PREMISES, KALBADAVIE ROAD.
Under instructions from the trustees of the above premises Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Agiary Lane, Kalbadavie Road, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., the whole of the school furniture consisting of benches, desks, chairs, boards, cupboards, glass-door book cases, screens, tables, easy chair, boxes, globe lamps, clock, k. o. hanging and wall lamps, pieces of carpet, bell, &c.
The property will be on view this afternoon.
SALE OF VALUABLE LAND OR BHATTY FIELDS AT MALHAR IN SALSETTE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Muncherjee Pestonjee Choksey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Munmohundass Jaikissondass and Choonilall Jaikissondass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of possession mortgage, dated the 27th day of March, 1890, the following property, viz.:—
All those several pieces of land or bhatty fields, together with the mango and other trees, and a well standing thereon, situate at Malhar Mowjay Vudwan in Salsette, admeasuring 95 acres and 18 3-9 goontas or thereabouts bounded on the east by a bhatty field of Mahadeorao Bhasker, bearing survey No. 12, on the west by a land known as Gatnomoo of Mahadeorao Bhasker and boundary of the village of Malhar, on the south by the boundary of Malhar village, and on the north by the boundary of Akoorali village.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BONA FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from Captain D. Paget Jones, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., at Rampart Row, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., his entire valuable household requisites, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, upright pianoforte, rich-toned solid centre iron frame, by Soundy & Co., rich chromos and engravings, beautiful table and cabinet ornaments, Persian carpet, rugs, first-rate windproof standing lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, choice garden plants, shells, fancy curtains, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 10, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF COALS.
On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Essa Oomar—
108 tons of doubled-screened South Hilton's Smithy nut coals landed ex-s. s. Egremont Castle.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey coloured piece-goods, &c., by order of the mortgagees, Mr. and Mrs. Shapoorjee Jehangir and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Nowrojee Cowasjee Arsiwalla and Merwanjee Cowasjee Arsiwalla—
10 cases lead light-glasses.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 four-seated open carriage in good order.
1 strong bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 grey Arab galloway, quiet in harness.
AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.
Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the base of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.
Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chuhilas Lalcobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Denna Lodge," Ridge, Malabar Hill (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome well-seasoned teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, magnificent Satsanna and Kanga vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, a handsome strong-built victoria with a fast-trotting grey Arab horse, very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. C. E. BRANSON, Esq., Acct-General of Allahabad.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, August 10, 1892.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.
THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.
Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.
Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
કેપ્ટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
f. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

A further drop of ½d. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅜d., per oz.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent higher at 84⅜ cents, demand exchange on London being lower to the same extent at 4·88 dollars. The U. S. Treasury purchased yesterday 581,000 ounces of Silver at 84·48 to 84·49 cents. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 3-16 per cent. lower, at 65 3-16. Consols advanced ¼ per cent, say, to 97; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107. The market rate of discount was unchanged at 1 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ¼ per cent. higher, at 2 per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was reduced 3-16d., to 1s. 2⅛d. Braziers' Copper declined 5s. to £53 per ton. Yellow Metal declined ¼ to 4⅞. In Paris French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade firmer, at francs 25·18.

The Wheat Market has shown no further movement. Bombay Linseed was quoted 3d. per quarter higher at 29s. per quarter, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed last evening quiet, Surats neglected; and arrivals flat; the day's sales having been 8,000 bales without any East Indian. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for August and August-September deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for December and January. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. Manchester market was flat.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 7¼; September Futures being 11 points down, at 7·10. The receipt at the U. S. Ports were 2,000.

THE Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,30,813
,, ,, Branches	,,	,,	6,46,985
Other Deposits	,,	,,	12,71,812
Government Securities	,,	,,	2,69,862
Loans ,, ...	,,	,,	14,08,117
Bills Discounted	,,	,,	8,08,641
Cash with other Banks	,,	,,	1,12,021
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	,,	33,729

The Bank's statement issued this afternoon for yesterday (which was a holiday), discloses hardly any change in the condition of the Cash Balance, which had diminished by ½ lakh, making it stand at 254 lakhs. The further falling off in the trade demand for Money, however, is shown by the figures given above to have been some 9½ lakhs, due to a decrease in Loans and Bills Discounted, some material withdrawals from private deposits having partially counterbalanced the falling off in the two items mentioned. There was a decrease in Government Securities, and some important Government withdrawals from the branches.

COTTON.—There has been a small business doing in a steady market. Dhollera Cotton is quoted Rs. 2 higher. One hundred bales Bengal Cotton has been taken by Exporters at Rs. 160 per candy. Locally some 1,100 bales have been taken consisting of 500 bales Julgaum, at Rs. 178 per candy; 300 bales Veeramgaum ginned, at Rs. 179 per candy; 300 bales Bhownugger, at Rs. 190 per candy.

The Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports which were received here yesterday, advised a further fall of rain in the Bengal Circle, where the cotton plants were generally flourishing; though at Agra fine weather was needed for weeding purposes. In the Oomrawuttee Districts also there had been a further fall, and the plants could scarcely look better at Barsee, and the sowing was at length making good progress at Dhulia. At Broach the weather continued seasonable, weeding was completed, and the cotton plants, as at Barsee, could scarcely look better. In the Dhollera Circle a break was needed at Veeramgaum, the plants were slightly damaged by too much rain at Dhollera itself. Cotton sowing was making a good progress at Hubli; as also at Bellary and Sholapore, more rain being much needed in the latter district.

WHEAT.—A large business has been passing to-day in a strong market, and prices are from As. 1 to As. 2. higher, all round, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs.	5	4	0	,,
Do. 85 ,, ,,	5	3	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi ..... ,,	5	0	0	,,
Red Delhi ..... ,,	4	11	0	,,
Hard Yellow ..... ,,	5	10	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad ..... ,,	4	15	0	,,
Hard Red ..... ,,	5	0	0	,,

SEEDS.—In this market, as in Wheat, a large business has been done; Linseed is As. 2 higher, and is now quoted at Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-11-6 per cwt., and the market closed firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	614 bales.
Wheat	33,274 cwts.
Linseed	3,928 ,,
Rapeseed	4,536 ,,
Poppyseed	1,736 ,,
Groundnuts	3,443 ,,
Castorseed	1,034 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull, and there is no change in rates. Buyers are scarce for August and September shipments. Liverpool immediate shipment for Wheat has been done at 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the fall in Silver in London, the market has been weaker again 1s. 2¼d. Telegraphic Transfer, and 1s. 2 25-32d. Demand being the best rates obtainable for Bank Paper for ready and new delivery. A fair amount of Telegraphic Transfer at 1s. 2 25-32d, we hear, has been placed for September Transfer. This rate at the close being quoted for October. For Credits 1s. 2 29-32d. and 1·57 for Francs, has been obtainable throughout the day for ready and August delivery, with however but little being offered. For next year we hear of Telegraphic Transfer at 1s. 2 13-16d. being offered, and for three months' sight Credits for some time 1s. 3d. is quoted. We close quietly:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 27-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 29-32d. to 1s. 2 15-16d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·57 to 1·57¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day. Four per Cents having been quoted at 105⅞ for Money, and 105 9-16 for Account. Rates receded a little from these quotations before closing, the cash price leaving off at 105⅞, at 13-16, and Four and a-half per Cents have been quoted 105 nominal.

SHARES have been quiet. The only changes that we have to note this evening, being an advance of Rs. 5 each in the Munmar Manufacturing Company, the Lukmidass Spinning and Weaving Company, and the Maneckjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 6, as compared with the statement of July 30, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	August 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,04,030	49,73,217
Do. do. at Branches	43,05,977	36,58,922
Other Deposits	4,10,27,808	3,97,55,996
Post Bills	4,316	4,316
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,10,821	36,27,684
Rs. ..	6,79,02,952	6,50,70,205
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,28,83,155	1,25,13,293
Cash Credits on do. do.	81,41,448	80,42,553
Loans do. do. do.	1,40,05,461	1,25,97,347
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,901	339
Bills Discounted and purchased	68,03,407	59,91,766
Stamps, &c.	14,595	14,602
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,537		
Applied in reduction .... ,, 2,85,000	3,92,464	3,92,537
Bullion	1,75,644	63,623
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,51,84,874	2,51,51,145
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs. ..	6,79,02,952	6,50,70,205

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 9.

6 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NASIK.

DEATH.

CARKEET-JAMES—August 7, at Nasik, Edith Mary, the infant daughter of G. E. and C. Carkeet-James, aged 6 months and 21 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOWDER—July 29, at Ferozepore, the wife of W N Bowder, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHAKESPEAR—DUNNE—August 4, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, Capt John Shakespear, D S O, 1st Battalion Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians, son of the late Sir Richmond C Shakespear, Colonel, Bengal Artillery, to Carlotte Frances Beaufort, second daughter of the late Arthur Disney Dunne, Esq.

YOUNG—CUMBERLAND—July 30, at Sirdarpore, by the Rev W Brennan, Malcolm G Young, Malwa Bhil Corps, son of William Young, C S I, late Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, to Maud Landale, daughter of the late Captain Richard F W Cumberland, formerly of the 96th Regiment.

DEATHS.

NESTER—August 4, at Naini Tal, Harriett May, the wife of Richard L'Estrange Nester, of Partabgarh.

PLOWDON—July 30, at Bolarum, Millicent Frances, the beloved wife of Trevor Chichele Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad.

PLUNKETT—August 5, at St Thome, Madras, at the residence of her grandfather, Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Mr C E Plunkett, Deputy Collector, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1892.

THE Royal Speech, which was read by commission in Parliament, was brief and to the point—the business of last Session being completed, it is unnecessary that Parliament should now continue to sit at an unusual time of the year. The expression of her Majesty's hope that when Parliament re-assembled at the customary season—by which we may understand February next—progress will be made in the path of useful and beneficent legislation was unexceptionable. But when it is added that the path should be the same as that followed in the previous Sessions, the hostile critic gets his opening. It would be easy for Mr. Asquith with such a text to discourse on what was injudicious in the treading of the path of beneficent legislation which led to the disappearance of the Government majority at the polls. However, in any case the mover of the amendment, the terms of which were settled before the Speech was delivered, would have arraigned the sins of omission and commission of the Salisbury Cabinet. But there would have been more tactical prudence in avoiding a phrase which has the appearance of a distinct challenge to a hostile majority. In the House of Lords the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was passed, apparently without much debate, on Monday evening. The Duke of Devonshire is stated to have demanded an assurance that the Liberals would take no steps for the evacuation of Egypt without first consulting Parliament, and Lord Herschell, who has never been spoken of in connection with the succession to the Foreign Office, stated that the Liberals will continue the foreign policy followed by Lord Salisbury. This is the assurance which Lord Rosebery gave to the electors of Whitechapel when supporting the candidature of Mr. Benn against that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie, the father of the London County Council. But his Lordship added that the foreign policy in question would be followed "as far as we know it." It will be curious to see whether Lord Herschell thought it necessary to safeguard the assurance which the Duke of Devonshire asked for, by a similar saving clause. It is not for a moment to be supposed that any step would be taken for the evacuation of Egypt without consulting Parliament. The fact that such a "demand" should come from the Duke of Devonshire will cause some surprise to those who have not yet forgotten that Lord Hartington gave an assurance that the occupation of Egypt would come to an end in six months, and that in doing so he was only giving official effect to his personal conviction that the continued occupation of Egypt would render it as difficult to keep out of the complications of Continental politics, as would the garrisoning of Brussels by a British force. Sir Charles Dilke, on his side, has been equally precipitate in the endeavour to make a little political capital out of the same question. Nothing is more unlikely than that the next Government will be able to find time to solve the riddle of the Egyptian sphinx.

Lord Salisbury for the present at all events appears to have his thoughts far from the land of the Nile. He prophesies that the House of Lords will become the centre of the struggle against Home Rule. Whether the Prime Minister is well advised in assuming that the Liberal party, distracted in its councils, can pass a Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons, is a matter of opinion. But the political rashness of pledging the Upper House beforehand to a trial of strength with the House of Commons is patent. That is playing into the hands of a watchful enemy. It is always wiser in such cases to act in accordance with the motto of a distinguished ducal house *Faire Sans Dire*. A conflict between the two Houses would scarcely be endured by the country if it arose through the force of events, but it would never be tolerated when pre-arranged in cold blood as a party manœuvre. The telegraph does not acquaint us with the grounds upon which Mr. Asquith based his amendment declaring that the House of Commons has no confidence in the present Government. Mr. Asquith is a rising barrister, an effective speaker, who in the last Parliament made his mark. Mr. Burt, his seconder, is one of the representatives of labour. So far the Liberal leaders have judiciously held their peace, while Mr. Goschen, and the leaders of the two Irish sections, vied with each other in indiscreet disclosure of the cards which they respectively regard as trumps. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that he refuses to believe that Mr. Gladstone will hurry on a Home Rule measure, of which he has not submitted the details to the electors. No Bill of any kind, on any subject, has ever been submitted to the electors before being submitted to Parliament. Doubtless what the Chancellor of the Exchequer really said was that the general principles of Mr. Gladstone's contemplated measure had only been disclosed during the Midlothian Campaign when, as Mr. Chamberlain complained, there was no time to tear it to pieces.

This highly improbable Bill, which in the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be introduced in a hurry, will, he immediately declared, be opposed when it is presented, to the bitter end. It seems to be unnecessary to pledge one's-self to oppose *à outrance* a measure which you have just stated your adversary will be in no hurry to bring in at all. Mr. Justin McCarthy made it manifest that the reticent spirit of Mr. Parnell no longer prevails amongst the Nationalists, when he demanded an assurance from Mr. Gladstone—which appears so far not to have been given—that a Bill, acceptable to Ireland shall be placed in the fore-front of legislation, and that in the meanwhile that country shall be governed accordingly to Irish ideas. Failing that assurance, the Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Committee informed the Unionists and his own allies, that the Irish members would not support the Liberal leader. Evidently, Mr. Justin McCarthy does not agree with Talleyrand that words are given to conceal one's thoughts. Mr. Parnell, under similar circumstances would have spoken by an eloquent silence. Mr. John Redmond, though chief of the Parnellite remnant, showed as little of his departed leader's reserve. Having delivered his soul with regard to the present Ministry by declaring that his little band will support Mr. Asquith's amendment, he proceeded to state that they will oppose Mr. Gladstone also, unless he satisfies their demands to the fullest. The fact that all sections of the Opposition—Liberals, Labour representatives, Nationalists, and Parnellites—have evidently decided to vote for the amendment, the vote of want of confidence will be carried. The Unionists, so long in power, will then exchange place with the Liberals, and become the Opposition.

GOVERNMENT has chosen three specialists as delegates to the forthcoming International Monetary Conference. Mr. Bertram W. Currie, of the firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. represents monetary interests. Sir William Houldsworth is the owner of the extensive cotton mills in Manchester. Mr. C. W. Fremantle is Master of the Mint. The delegates who will specially represent India are Sir Richard Strachey whose knowledge of Indian conditions is unique, and Mr. G. H. Murray, the active and zealous Secretary of the Royal Commission. Sir H. Houldsworth and Mr. C. W. Fremantle were members of the Gold and Silver Commission appointed in 1886 to inquire into the effect of the changes in the value of the precious metals in matters of practical business affecting India and the United Kingdom. Mr. Currie gave evidence before the Commission. He frankly admitted that he had studied the subject of the changes in the value of gold and silver with reference to their effect in England rather than in India. He regards the existing standard of value in England as essential to the prosperity of the country and its commercial supremacy. With regard to India, he is very much alive to the inconvenience of the fluctuation in the value of silver, and holds that if any remedy for the evil can be found it must be sought in India itself. The people themselves would, he told the Commission, arrive by some process of selection at the proper remedy if the necessity ever arises. He was, however, so opposed to any legislation by the Government of India on the subject that even if silver could be produced at five pence per ounce, as one writer had stated, and the metal became thoroughly discredited and obsolete, and should cease to be used as the money of the world, he would still regard legislation as dangerous and ill-advised, unless it simply followed the habits of the people, how Mr. Currie did not explain. While deprecating legislation in advance to forestal the evil, he was very candid in avowing his belief that silver, so far as Europe was concerned, was even then obsolete and discredited, and gave as a proof that all nations had shown the greatest alacrity to get rid of it. In India the belief in silver was, he said, still unshaken, but he recognised that in the course of time India will have to find a substitute for silver. The Currency Association embodies the opinion of most people who have given any real thought to the subject, that the time has now come when India must find a substitute for silver. The only substitute possible is gold. As Mr. Currie stated five years ago, silver cannot continue to be used as money if it be produced in enormous quantities. We have now to face the fact that silver is, and will continue to be, produced in enormous quantities. It is well to bear in mind that the Royal Commission did not share Mr. B. W. Currie's pessimism about the results of legislative action by the Government of India to deal with the evils inseparable from the continued use of an obsolete and discredited metal as on the monetary standard. The final report of the Commission—signed by Lord Herschell, Mr. C. W. Fremantle, Sir John Lubbock, Sir T. H. Farrer, Mr. J. W. Birch, and Mr. Leonard H. Courtney—records the well-considered and deliberately-expressed opinion that not only is it the right of the Government of India to legislate to remove the difficulties besetting the State and the country, but that in legislating the interests of India should alone be taken into account. In view of the disposition in some quarters to misrepresent the origin and purpose of the movement for monetary reform which is now gaining force, it is desirable to quote textually the following passage from the Report of the Royal Commission:—"The proposition to establish a gold standard in India is deserving of more serious consideration than certain other proposals dismissed as impracticable but it cannot be disputed that there are formidable difficulties in the way of its adoption. We think, however, that in the consideration of this, or any other proposal of Indian legislation, for removing the difficulties of that Government, the interests of India should alone be considered. While we cannot recommend that the mother-country should run any serious risk in altering its system of currency in order to assist the dependency, we think that the Government of the latter should be allowed a free hand to deal with the problem as it considers best in its own interests." This is the principle which the public meeting in the Town Hall this afternoon will pray Parliament to recognise, and empower the Government of India to deal with this important Indian question in accordance with Indian interests.

THE native community of Bombay will rejoice at the gratifying result of the official recount of the votes in Central Finsbury, which raises Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's majority of three to five—the precise number which sufficed to give Captain Penton nearly six years of Parliamentary life. The petition for a scrutiny is now withdrawn; but the result so far as it went improves the status of the sitting member by nearly doubling his majority. A scrutiny pushed, as Mr. Goschen would say to the bitter end, is a tedious and costly operation, and there is seldom much to justify the expectation that the votes invalidated, if any, would be all on one side. Since the introduction of voting by ballot, it is only when a scrutiny is demanded that the papers once sealed and put away can be re-opened. In a rigid scrutiny every voting paper is compared with the official register, and the validity of each vote tendered is put to the test. There was another course open to Captain Penton, similar to that which the Liberals of East Manchester propose to adopt against Mr. Balfour's return. They might have preferred the claim to the seat before the judges appointed to deal with election petitions. The allegations on which they based their claim would be investigated, and their lordships would then decide and report to the Speaker which candidate has been elected. When corrupt practices have been proved, the judges report whether the candidate was cognisant of them. When such a report is made a Royal Commission is appointed, and this decides whether or not it is desirable to issue a fresh writ or hold it in abeyance leaving the constituency for a time unrepresented. We do not suppose Captain Penton had any grounds for imputing corrupt practices or he would not have been slow to state them. By Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's many friends in India it was feared that the result of the scrutiny in Central Finsbury would prove similar to

TELEGRAMS.

MR. DADABHOY'S ELECTION.

THE SCRUTINY ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's election is confirmed.

The scrutiny, so far as it went, showed a majority of five votes instead of three, and there appearing no prospect of changing this Captain Peyton stopped the scrutiny.

This decision has given the greatest satisfaction to the Liberals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, which was read in Parliament this afternoon, merely announces that the business of last session being completed, it is therefore unnecessary to continue the sitting of Parliament at an unusual period of the year. Her Majesty hopes that when Parliament reassembles at the customary season progress will be made in the path of useful and beneficent legislation, which has been so judiciously followed in previous sessions.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, was passed after some discussion during which the Duke of Devonshire demanded an assurance that the Liberals would take no steps for the evacuation of Egypt without first consulting Parliament.

Lord Herschell said that the Liberals would continue the foreign policy followed by Lord Salisbury.

LORD HERSCHELL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Lord Herschell's speech in the House of Lords last night was incorrectly reported in the London papers. What his Lordship really said was that he hoped the policy of abstaining from criticism of foreign affairs at critical moments would be continued when Mr. Gladstone was in power.

Mr. Gladstone will speak in the House of Commons to-night.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith moved the amendment to the Address, expressing want of confidence in the Government, which was seconded by Mr. Burt.

In the debate that followed Mr. Goschen said he refused to believe that Mr. Gladstone was determined to hurry on a Home Rule measure for Ireland since he had not submitted any Bill embodying the same to the electors. Mr. Goschen added that should a Home Rule Bill be presented to Parliament the Unionists would oppose it to the bitter end.

Mr. Justin MacCarthy demanded an assurance that the proposed Home Rule Bill would be acceptable to the Irish and placed in the forefront of legislation, and that Ireland would be governed in the meanwhile in the Home Rule spirit. Failing this, he said, the Irish members would not support Mr. Gladstone.

THE LORDS AND HOME RULE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

During the debate last night in the Lords on the Address, Lord Salisbury prophesied that the House of Lords would become the centre of the struggle against Home Rule.

THE PARNELLITES AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Redmond, in the Commons, declared that the Parnellites would support Mr. Asquith's amendment to the Address, but would oppose Mr. Gladstone unless he satisfies their demands to the fullest.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BALLOT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

An official recount of the votes for Central Finsbury makes Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's majority five instead of three.

The petition for the scrutiny proceeds nevertheless.

BLUE BOOK ON MOROCCO.

A Blue Book on the late negotiations carried on by Sir Euan Smith at Fez has been published, which confirms generally the previous reports published on the subject. Sir Euan Smith, however, denies that he tore up the Treaty sent to him by the Sultan, as was stated, he only tore up a paper which had been improperly handed to a member of his staff. Sir Euan maintains that the Sultan is morally bound to recognise the Treaty, which was duly concluded though repudiated afterwards.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.

Cholera is spreading in Russia, twenty-five thousand deaths took place up to the 1st inst., and two thousand five hundred deaths occurred on the 6th inst., from the epidemic.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT ASTRABAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.

The priests at Astrabad having been preaching that the cholera in that province is due to the use of alcohol, the mob attacked the liquor shops and looted the Armenian merchants who are Russian subjects.

RUSSIAN AID SUMMONED.

The Russian Consul has telegraphed to his Government for protection and assistance, and twenty-five Cossacks and a gunboat have already arrived on the spot.

REPARATION DEMANDED.

The Russian Government has demanded reparation from Persia.

THE CHINESE ON THE PAMIRS.

Advices from Tashkend state that the Chinese, who were occupying Russian territory on the frontier of the Pamirs, withdrew on the first summons of Colonel Yanoff.

FLOODS AND PESTILENCE IN SIND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 9.

Breaches have occurred on the North-Western Railway in several places between Kotri and Sukkur. Since the 5th instant no mails have been received from Quetta, the Panjab, or Sind. The railway authorities refuse to book passengers or goods beyond Kotri, and there is every prospect of the block lasting some days longer. Hundreds of passengers, who left Karachi for up-country, returned by a special train on Sunday. The inconvenience to the public is very great, and in case of urgent need arising to send troops or warlike material to the Afghan frontier just now would prove very disastrous. Nothing could more vividly illustrate the necessity for the construction of a line to Delhi along the left bank of the Indus.

CHOLERA AT KARACHI.

In Karachi, owing to there being no adequate drainage system, the native town is fearfully water-logged. Surface water and waters stagnating are emitting bad effluvia, resulting in a general epidemic. Numbers are dying from cholera, fever, and other malarious diseases. A large number of native merchants and others, also many native students at schools, college, and other Hindoos are fleeing to their native places. Owing to the general panic, trade is almost paralysed. Many large firms and other large employers of labour, from gaps in ranks of their staff caused by cholera, are greatly inconvenienced. The epidemic is prevailing amongst the labouring class, whilst the Europeans and Parsees up to present have been entirely free.

A portion of the troops (Royal Dublin Fusiliers) in garrison has been placed under canvas, and the town is declared out of bounds. Local self-government displays its weakness in emergencies of this kind, when the Corporations prove impotent in inaugurating schemes for public benefit in respect of sanitation or other urgent needs. This question is merging into an imperial one, and Government will have to settle matters before any further crisis occur.

THE HYDERABAD-UMERKOTE RAILWAY.

It was the intention to re-open the Hyderabad-Umerkote Railway yesterday, but owing to rain causing fresh breaches the opening has been deferred.

The rainfall in Karachi is unprecedented. The quantity registered to date is 18 inches, and there is prospect of more.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MAHMUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Tuesday was the day on which Mr. Justice Mahmud, according to his celebrated *obiter dictum*, proposed resuming his duties on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court, but he was absent through indisposition. The circumstance is to be regretted on another account also. There are only few more days before the Court rises for the autumn vacation, and the cause list for Mr. Justice Mahmud's Bench yesterday showed ten cases in which judgment had been reserved and sixty-six cases set down for correction and signature.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE.

Major-General Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan, arrives at Simla shortly on privilege leave.

THE RAWALPINDI DEFENCES.

Designs for the eight main redoubts for the defence of Rawalpindi having been approved, sanction has been given for their construction.

TROOPS FOR GILGIT.

A detachment of two hundred rifles of the 15th Sikhs will start for Gilgit from Ferozepur to-day. They will travel by way of Rawalpindi, Murree, and Kohala.

A LIGHT BRIDGE OVER THE INDUS.

Captain Aylmer, V.C., has succeeded in throwing a light bridge over the Indus, near Bunji, having used telegraph wires in place of steel cables. The transport animals have crossed the river by this bridge, thus facilitating the carriage of supplies to Gilgit.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Poona Horse Show held recently, it was decided to hold an annual show on the 5th and 6th of October next.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his personal and headquarters staff, will leave Poona for Khandalla, on inspection duty, on Saturday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Captain Shepperd, 54th, and Captain Young, 90th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Exchange of battalions has also been sanctioned between Second-Lieutenant Sawby, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire, and Second-Lieutenant Harrison of the 1st King's Own. The latter Officer will embark for India about the 3rd proximo with a draft which is coming to join the Regiment. Second-Lieutenant Elwood will accompany the draft.

The following Officers have been posted to the battalions specified :—Second-Lieutenant Ramsday to 1st Worcester Regiment ; Second Lieutenant Chetty, to the 2nd Gloster Regiment ; Lieutenant Seton, to the Worcester Regiment ; and Captain Wellis Cole, to the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The following change has been made :—Section 9 of the Queen's Regulations, which states that under the former regulation an officer who had passed the Staff College was not required to be examined in subjects A, B, C, and D for promotion. It has, however, been thought desirable that this exemption should not extend to the practical part of the subjects in B, and it is accordingly to point out that such Officers should no longer be returned as passed for promotion unless they have qualified in the practical part of drills and exercises as laid down. In order to prevent this change from injuriously affecting officiating Officers who have hitherto been considered qualified, a provisional promotion will be given up till the 1st April, 1893, to any such Officer who may become eligible on a vacancy occurring before that date.

THE REV. MR. HASLOPE.

The Rev. Mr. Haslope, Chaplain of Kirkee, is in the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from enteric fever.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR W. S. APTE.

Professor Waman Shivram Apte, M.A., Principal of the Fergusson College, died this morning. The colleges, high schools, and others were closed as a mark of respect to his memory. The funeral was largely attended, about four thousand being present.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 9.

Some time next month there is to be a foot-ball tournament open to all India. It will be played at Secunderabad. The Minister has subscribed Rs. 100 towards the fund.

The rainfall up to date amounts to 17 inches and 43 cents.

Mr. Rooknuddin, one of the A.-D.-C.s to the Minister, died yesterday, of dysentery. In him the Minister loses a tried and trusted officer.

The Moula Ali Races begin on the 6th September.

The meeting of the Hyderabad Rifle Association will take place on the 26th of this month.

A cricket team from Secunderabad left this morning for Bangalore.

THE HARDWAR ENQUIRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, Aug. 9.

An enquiry regarding the Mahavaruni Fair dispersion has begun under Government Orders. Some local evidence has been already taken. Persons who can furnish direct evidence are urgently invited as Government has consented to take their depositions. The Commissioner has declined a postponement, so no time should be lost.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Paramatta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.

The Nizam arrived here yesterday morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia, homeward bound, left Perim, on the 6th inst.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles, on the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3⅜
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-16
Bar Silver	38⅜

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

RESOLUTIONS FOR TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

The following resolutions are to be submitted at to-night's meeting, in the Town Hall :—

Resolution I.—That the fluctuations and fall in the gold value of the rupee have been prejudicial to the interest of India, and that as there seems no immediate prospects of an international agreement in favour of a double standard, it is desirable that the Government of India should be granted liberty to close the Mints, and declare a gold standard, or adopt some other method of giving a stable value to the rupee.

Proposed by Mr. A. F. Cox, and seconded by Mr. Shapurji B. Bharocha.

Resolution II.—That a branch of the Indian Currency Association be established in Bombay.

Proposed by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, seconded by Mr. D. Gostling, and spoken to by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar.

Resolution III.—That the following gentlemen be appointed officers of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association :—President, Mr. James Sleigh ; Vice-President, Mr. H. A. Acworth ; Committee, Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, Messrs. A. F. Cox, C. H. B. Forbes, A. Murray, D. Gostling, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Damodhur Gocouldass, Mr. Shapurjee Bharocha, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and seconded by Captain J. Hext, C.I.E.

A vote of thanks to the chairman will be proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, R.E., C.I.E. seconded by Mr. Damodhur Gocouldass.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of July 29th, left Aden at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 8 p.m. on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Parramatta, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr W H Marks, Mr Hartigan, Mr and Miss Cooke, Mr Nutton, Mr R H Webb, Mr J Maxwell, Mrs Palmer, Dr Fonseca, Mr. Langford Rae, Col A Harvey, Surg-Capt H V Thompson and Mr Ali Hussain Khan.

From Brindisi.—Mr G U Yule, Mr S L Maddox, Mr F L Goldamid, Capt W Stratton, Mr Coode, Mr G R Lamb, Mr R H Craddock, Mr V A Brodie, Mr N S Brodie, Col Currie, Mr C E Allen, Mr Shaw, Deputy Surg-Gen Richardson, Mr R B Turner, Mr R A Gamble, Major Cooke-Collins, Mr Rowlandson, Mrs Wheeler, Major B Allen, Mr M W Crawford, and Mr L L Calbeves.

CRICKET VS. POLO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg you will permit me, through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of the authorities concerned to a practice which has been in vogue. I refer to the number of gentlemen who have made it a habit of using the Cooperage ground for the purpose of playing polo and otherwise exercising their horses. This piece of ground, which is very much used by cricketers, is made unbearable on this account, and as there is no hope of the grievance coming to a close by leaving the matter to the good feelings of the riders, I have adopted the only course that was left, *i.e.*, of appealing to the officer in charge of this plot of ground to put a stop to a practice which plays havoc with a cricket pitch. It is difficult to understand why the people who are anxious to ride do not use the Kennedy Ride, which is only a stone's throw from the Cooperage, and why those who are anxious to practise polo do not go to their own ground and play as hard as they like on the days reserved for the game.—Yours, &c.,

CRICKETER.

Sir Edwin Arnold is of opinion that the new honour he has received from the Emperor of Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun, is a very suitable decoration for a newspaper man, whose hours frequently enable him to see the rising sun. The only trouble with too many newspaper men, however, is that they might be forced to raise money on the Rising Sun insignia, "or shoot the moon."

ANGLO-INDIAN M. P.S AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 22.

Some little doubt was felt as to the result of Sir Richard Temple's appeal to the constituency of Kingston-on-Thames, because a very strong candidate had been selected to oppose him in the person of Mr. C. D. Hodgson, a man of great local influence. Mr. Hodgson had unsuccessfully contested the constituency in 1885 ; was, up to recently, connected with a large brewery in the neighbourhood, and lives at Kingston. Moreover, there had been no contest since 1885, and, within the last few years, there had been very large additions to the register, Sir Richard Temple did not get so good a majority as his predecessor, Sir Whittaker Ellis, though he polled nearly two hundred more votes, but still he gained a substantial victory. The result of the poll was declared to be : Sir Richard Temple (Conservative), 5,100 ; Mr. C. D. Hodgson (Liberal), 4,357 ; majority, 743. In 1886 Sir Whittaker Ellis was returned unopposed. At the General Election of 1886 the figures were : Ellis (C.), 4,915 ; Hodgson (L.), 3,206 ; majority, 1,709.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its biographical note, says that Sir Richard Temple left the Evesham division, which he represented for 1885, to fight Kingston, and has been successful. No member, it declares, enters Parliament with more decorations than Sir Richard : he is a K.C.S.I., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., and how much more beside your contemporary knows not. He is an ex-Governor of Bombay, and it is for his tenure of that office (1878-1880), and for his work in the two famine years of 1874 and 1877 that he is best known. His grotesque figure and quaint attitude have been familiarized to the public eye by the unsparing pencil of Mr. Furniss. The number of representatives in the new Parliament, who have connection more or less direct with our great Eastern Empire will be pretty much the same as it was in the Parliament, which has just passed into history. But the thirteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria will have one unique feature of interest in connection with Indian affairs, namely, that it will constitute the first Britannic Imperial Legislature in which a native of India by descent and birth has found a seat. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will not be the first direct representative of Indian interests to sit in the British House of Commons, for Macaulay tells us that, as far back as the middle of last century, the Nabob of Arcot had his pocket boroughs in the English constituencies, which he filled with his own nominees, who sat in the House of Commons to do his bidding. But his Highness's creatures were Englishmen, while Mr. Dadabhai is a Parsee, so that he will still be the first Indian, who has been elected to the Parliament of the British Empire. Mr. Gladstone has publicly expressed his pleasure at seeing what Lord Salisbury called a "black" man elected to the House of Commons ; the *Times* has spoken of the event in language betokening approving interest; and, on the whole, Englishmen of all sections are pleased rather than otherwise with the illustration which Mr. Dadabhai's election affords of the unity, homogeneity, and community of sentiment pervading the British Empire. The new House of Commons will contain representatives from Canada, South Africa, and Australia, and the addition of a native-born gentlemen of Indian race will enable us to claim that we have made at least one step forward towards the attainment of that truly Imperial Legislature which the advocates of Imperial Federation desire to see established.

The Anglo-Indian candidates at the General Election were fairly numerous, amounting to upwards of seventy, and, of that number, more than half secured election. The members of the thirteenth Parliament of the present reign, who may be regarded as identified with India either by virtue of residence, official service, travel in the country, business connection, or the interest they have displayed in questions affecting our great Eastern Empire, or its people, or because they are members of Anglo-Indian families are numerous and their constituencies are as follows :—

Mr. C. F. E. Allen (Pembroke and Haverfordwest) is the son of a former member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, who has himself had a distinguished legal career in India and Burma. He was born in 1847, educated at Eton and Cambridge (senior Tripos, January, 1870), and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1871, joining the North-Eastern Circuit. He has been lecturer in New Presidency College, Calcutta, Government Advocate in Burma, and Recorder of Rangoon.

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster (W. Belfast) is the son of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster. He was born in 1855, and educated at Rugby and Oxford, at which latter place he took a first class in history in 1876. Three years later he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-Inn, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit. He is a director of the great publishing firm of Cassell and Company, Limited, and takes a prominent part in the proceeding of the Imperial Federation League. He has worked hard for the Unionist cause, both in Ireland and elsewhere.

Mr. Wm. Birkmyre (Ayr Burghs) is a member of the Calcutta and Serampore firm of Birkmyre Brothers. He was born in 1838, and educated at Glasgow University.

General Sir George Chesney (Oxford) is much better known in India than in England, in which latter country he is usually described as a distinguished Indian general and author of "The Battle of Dorking." He was born in 1830, educated at Woolwich, and entered the Bengal Engineers in 1848. He took part during the Indian Mutiny, in the battle of Budlee-Keserai, and served as Brigade-Major throughout the siege of Delhi, at the assault of which he was twice severely wounded. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp and brevet of Major for his service. From 1870 to 1880 he was President of the Royal Indian Engineering College ; from 1880 to 1886 Military Secretary to the Government of India ; and from 1886 to 1891 Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. He is a Director of the East Indian Railway and of the Agra Bank. Besides "The Battle of Dorking," he is the author of "Indian Polity," "The Dilemma," a novel of Indian life, "The Private Secretary," and other works. Last year he made a speech at one of the meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute which attracted much attention.

Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., (Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire) may perhaps be claimed as an Anglo-Indian M.P. on the strength of his travels, and writings, and the fact that both his mother and his second wife are daughters of Indian officers.

Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart., (N.-E. Manchester) has had a varied career in the Home, Indian, and Colonial services, having been Governor of South Australia, Governor of New Zealand, and Governor of Bombay. While at Government House, Adelaide, he distinguished himself by getting his private share of wine, spirits, and cigars imported into the colony free of duty. He was born in 1832, has served in the army, was wounded at the battle of Inkerman, and, at various times, has been Under-Secretary for India, for the Home Office, and for Foreign Affairs. He is now Postmaster-General. One of his first acts on succeeding to the latter position was to issue a circular inculcating upon those postal officials who are brought into close daily contact with the general public, the advantages of what Mr. Turveydrop would term "gentlemanly (and ladylike) deportment." This circular has had a most excellent effect——on the lady-clerks.

Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., (Lewes division of Sussex) is the grandson of the late Mr. George Browne, Member of Council, Bombay. He was born in 1835, educated at Eton, has served in the Grenadiers, and been a Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, (Devizes division of Wiltshire), is the eldest son and heir of Sir Charles Parry Hobhouse, formerly Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, and was born in 1862. He bears a well-known Anglo-Indian name, a remark which also applies to his relative, Mr. H. Hobhouse (East Somerset), who was born in 1854, educated at Eton and Balliol, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn twelve years ago.

Sir H. H. Howarth (S. Salford), if not an Anglo-Indian, is, at all events, a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was born in 1842, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1867, knighted last May. He is a prolific writer both of books and letters to the newspapers, and is regarded as an authority on Lancashire Conservatism, which he has done a good deal to promote.

Mr. Louis Jennings (Stockport), at one time represented the *Times* newspaper at Calcutta. He was born in 1837, and has studied much both of books and men. His contributions to literature are by no means slight, and, as he has edited "The Croker Papers," we are entitled to regard him as an historian of no mean attainments. Mr. Jennings has practised politics not only in England and in India, but also in the New World. In 1871, while acting as editor of the *New York Times*, he led the attack which resulted in the destruction of the Tammany Ring of evil notoriety. He also edited the London edition of the *New York Herald* during its brief career in this metropolis, receiving for his services an honorarium equal to that enjoyed by the Jupiter Tonans of Printing House Square. In English politics Mr. Jennings is principally noted for having criticised the Grand Old Man with well-nigh as much unsparing severity as twenty years ago he applied to Boss Tweed of the Tammany Ring.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay (Elgin and Nairn Shires), was born in 1839, and educated at St. Andrews. He has been in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Some folks are unkind enough to say that the hon. gentleman is one of the bores of the House of Commons.

Mr. H. Seymour King (Central Hull), is a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, who has made a speciality of the grievances of European Civil Servants in India. He was born in 1852, educated at the Charter-house, and Balliol College, Oxford. He is engaged in business in the city as a banker, and East India and Colonial Agent, and senior partner in the firm of H. S. King and Co., Cornhill.

Mr. Donald H. Macfarlane (Argyllshire), was formerly in business in Calcutta. He was born in 1830, and entered Parliament as member for County Carlow in 1880. At the General Election of 1885 he was returned for Argyllshire, but failed to secure re-election in the following year.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (Central Finsbury), is too well-known in Bombay to need anything but merely formal mention here. I may, however, say that, with the co-operation of a few English friends, he started the East India Association in 1867, and that he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Holborn in 1886, which was the historic occasion on which Lord Salisbury referred to him as a "black" man.

Captain Cecil Wm. Norton (West Newington), was born in 1850, educated at Trin. Col., Dub., and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He has seen service with his regiment in India.

Colonel Sandys (Bootle Division of Lancashire), was born in 1837, and was formerly in the military service of the H. E. I. C. He served in Bengal throughout the Indian Mutiny.

Sir Andrew Scoble (Central Hackney), was born in 1831, educated at the City of London School, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856. Since then he has enjoyed a distinguished legal career in India. He was Advocate-General and Member of the Legislative Council at Bombay from 1872 to 1877, and Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council from 1886 to 1891. He is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. H. Seton-Karr (St. Helens), is a son of the late Mr. Berkeley Seton-Karr of the H. E. I. Company's Medical Service, and was born in 1853, educated at Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1879. He is, however, as much interested in cattle-raising in the United States as in legal pursuits, and is a director of so many companies that an ill-natured person might call him a guinea-pig.

Mr. Edward Strachey (S. Somersetshire), is the eldest son of Sir Edward Strachey, and nephew of Sir Jno. and General Strachey. He was born in 1858, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was for a few years in the army.

Sir George Trevelyan (Bridgeton division of Glasgow) was once in the Bengal Civil Service, and is spoken of as likely to be Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's new Government. He is a nephew of Lord Macaulay, was born in 1838, educated at Harrow and Trin. Col., Cambridge. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Vice-President of the Scotch Education Department. He is, however, best known to English politicians and newspaper readers as Chief Secretary for Ireland at the time when Mr. Parnell and his followers were carrying their system of obstruction to its highest point of perfection, and when it was a sport with them of nightly occurrence to put Mr. Trevelyan, as he then was, on the rack. This period of his life prematurely whitened Sir George Trevelyan's hair and did the work of years in bowing his frame. When Mr. Gladstone first brought forward his Irish Home Rule Policy Sir George opposed him, and it was while speaking upon this subject during the General Election of six years ago that Sir George used the phrase which has since become classic, and which has so frequently been employed against him, that "there is no half-way house between complete Imperial control and separation." But Sir Geo. Trevelyan did not remain long with the Unionists. In 1887 he rejoined the Gladstonian ranks, and, in August of that year, was elected as a Gladstonian Liberal for the division of Glasgow, for which he now sits.

Mr. C. R. Wodehouse (Bath), was born in 1835, educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1861, and has at various times acted as Private Secretary to his cousin the Earl of Kimberley, when the latter has been in office. He is of an old Indian family.

The Anglo-Indian candidates, who unsuccessfully sought Parliamentary honours for the first time, and the constituencies whose suffrages they wooed in vain, are as follows :—Sir Andrew Clarke (Chatham), who was Public Works Minister during the Viceroyalty of the Marquis of Ripon ; Mr. H. H. Champion (S. Aberdeen), who has seen military service in the Bombay Presidency, and who is the son of General Champion, of the Bombay Army ; Mr. Colchester-Wemyss (Forest of Dean), who belongs to a Bombay military family ; Mr. A. K. Connell (Central Edinburgh), a well-known speaker and writer on Indian subjects ; Mr. W. Digby (S. Islington), Secretary to the National Indian Association ; Colonel Duke (S. Beds), formerly of the Indian Medical Service, who was employed in political work in Afghanistan and Beluchistan ; Colonel Eyre (West Lindsey division of Lincolnshire), who went through the Indian Mutiny ; Captain Thos. Hope (Linlithgowshire), formerly of the Bombay Staff Corps, who also filled various posts in the political service, under the Government of India ; Sir E. J. Jenkinson (East Grinstead), formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, but who is, perhaps, better known for his services in connection with the detective police force of Dublin Castle ; General Laurie (Pembroke and Haverfordwest), who went through the Indian Mutiny ; Colonel Lowry (Dublin University), who likewise went through the Indian Mutiny ; Mr. J. Lyon (N.-W. Kent), member of a firm of East India merchants ; Colonel Magrath (N. Wexford), who had a brilliant career in the Madras Artillery ; Mr. Lewis M'Iver (S. Edinburgh), formerly Registrar of the High Court at Madras ; Hon. J. S. Napier (Cockermouth division of Cumberland), son of Lord Napier, who has had a distinguished career in India and Afghanistan ; Mr. Wilson Noble (Hastings), whose maternal grandfather was Captain Ellis, of the Bengal Artillery ; Mr. R. J. Neville (S. Leeds), son of Mr. Justice Neville of the High Court of Calcutta ; Sir J. B. Phear (Tiverton division of Devonshire), formerly Judge of the High Court of Calcutta ; Mr. Douglas Straight (Stafford), formerly Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad ; Major Sharp-Hume (Stockport), son of the late Mr. William Lacey Sharp of the H. E. I. Company's service ; and Sir William Wedderburn (N. Ayrshire), a retired Bombay Civil Servant. Of these twenty-one gentlemen, seven, Sir Andrew Clarke, W. Digby, Sir E. J. Jenkinson, J. Lyon, Sir J. B. Phear, Major Sharp-Hume, and Sir William Wedderburn are Liberals ; nine, Colonel Eyre, Captain Hope, Colonel Lowry, Colonel Magrath, Hon. J. S. Napier, Wilson Noble, R. J. Neville, Douglas Straight, and Colchester-Wemyss are Conservatives ; four, A. K. Connell, Colonel Duke, General Lawrie, and Lewis M'Iver, Liberal Unionists ; and, one, H. H. Champion, a Labour candidate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Queen's speech having been read in the Lords, the debate in the address in reply began in both Houses. Reuter sends a comprehensive summary of the speeches in both Houses.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's election has been confirmed, his majority on a recount having been raised from three to five.

Cholera has broken out at Karachi and Hyderabad, Sind.

Some friction has been created between Russia and Persia owing to two Armenian liquor-sellers having been assaulted at Astrabad.

The rising against the Amir is said to be increasing.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Quetta on Thursday—the first the most severe that has been experienced for thirty years. Several buildings were wrecked, but no lives were lost.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran heard a petition presented on behalf of Messrs. Cumulsey Premjee and F. Southwell Piper for the winding-up of Southwell and Austin, Limited, by the Court, and for the appointment of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, as provisional official liquidator. His Lordship refused the petition, with costs, on the grounds that it was not shown that the Company was unable to pay its debts, and that the creditors were prejudiced by a voluntary liquidation which the shareholders had resolved upon. Mr. G. R. Neill, one of the voluntary liquidators, who opposed the prayer of the petition of the other two liquidators, was awarded his costs out of the assets of the Company.

From Ooregum during July 2, 128 tons of quartz were crushed, and 4,205 ounces of gold obtained ; while 1,505 tons of tailings treated yielded 404 ounces of gold. This makes a total return of 4,609 ounces of gold, as against 4,549oz. in June, 4,339oz. in May, and 4,183oz. in April. The steady progress that these figures reflect should be very encouraging to investors as well as to present shareholders.

Cholera is raging at Hyderabad, Sind, says a local paper, to an alarming extent, and that a large number of the inhabitants of the place are quitting the city. Over 50 cases are reported to have occurred every day since Friday week.

The season reports of the Central Provinces to the end of last week are summarised in the following general remarks :—Rainy weather has continued and the deficiency on account of its late commencement has everywhere been nearly, if not quite, made good. Hoshangabad and Bilaspur have received more and Sambalpur much more than the average ; but the weather has not been unfavourable for weeding, and prospects continue excellent, save in parts of Bilaspur where the rice has been injured by heavy rain and fields are being re-sown.

The June number of the *Straits Law Journal* opens with some remarks upon the wearing of wigs by the Bar. Early in 1880, an attempt was made to introduce wigs in the Supreme Court at Singapore, when Mr. Bonser took the lead and appeared one day in his full home forensic costume, and most of the legal community, who were members of the English bar and chanced to have wigs, followed his example. Those counsel who were members of the other branch of the legal profession, however, objected, and the matter was dropped. The *Straits Law Journal* says that, at the English Bar, wigs are a comparatively modern innovation, and only came into use at the close of the seventeenth century ; and that on one or two occasions counsel have obtained leave to remove them. Owing to the heat, for instance, Dr. Kinealy, in July, 1874, while opening the famous Tichborne defence, and Lord Campbell, when arguing the great privilege case, and also for two days in June, 1868, in the Divorce Court, both bench and bar appeared without their wigs. Wigs are becoming, certainly, but their adoption in a climate as hot as ours, observes the Penang paper, would have entailed continuous personal discomfort, and would, moreover, have been out of place in a colony where there is no distinction between barristers and solicitors. We are not aware that wigs are worn in any of the colonies, but they were formerly worn in India. It is on record that a counsel, while arguing a case, became so tormented by a tropical insect hard at work inside his wig, that he tore it off with an exclamation more forcible than those in general use in a court of justice, and this incident was the signal for the general abandonment of wigs throughout the dependency.

A steam dredge at work near the lowest Tiber bridge at Rome has brought up two beautiful massive gold bracelets in the shape of double serpents, and in a good state of preservation. Archæologists say that this kind of ornament was much in fashion in Greece, and was introduced into Rome about the time of Julius Cæsar.

A Post-office notice states that information having been received from the Portuguese postal authorities that no parcels or sample packets whatever for Portugal sent *viâ* France will be allowed for the present to cross the Portuguese frontier, it has been decided to send all such parcels and packets by sea, by means of the direct mail steamers leaving Liverpool and Southampton for Lisbon.

Many persons have an idea, writes the *Cigar and Tobacco World*, that Indian cigars are adulterated. This is a mistake. It would not pay to adulterate tobacco grown in India, because the adulteration would be dearer than the weed itself. The tobacco grows in big fields. Very little attention is given to it by the natives. It is curious that the imported seed of Cuba and Manilla does not appear to do well there, the cigars manufactured from these growths being insipid. It may, therefore, be questioned whether Indian tobacco is capable of much amelioration by cultivation. Of course the manufacture is a different matter. The selection of the leaf, the curing, &c., have a great deal to do with a good cigar, but it is doubtful whether the distinctive character of the plant will ever be altered. Quantities of Indian tobacco go over to Burma, where it is manufactured into long thin weeds by the deft fingers of the Burmese. It then comes back again to India as Burma tobacco. Hardly any further proof is needed of the suitability of Indian cigars to the British taste than the fact that as soon as Tommy Atkins gets to Madras or Bombay he forsakes his clay pipe in favour of the big roughly made Trichinopoly cheroot with a straw down the middle of it. And he likes it, too, for he is puffing nothing but pure tobacco, free from all adulterants.

Two serious lightning fatalities, involving the death of seven persons and fatal injuries to three others, occurred in America on Tuesday, 19th ult. In one case a house in the suburbs of Richmond, Virginia, was struck by lightning, and a man, his wife, and three children were killed. The second fatality happened at Brickhead, Georgia, where a school for coloured children was set on fire by the electric discharge. Fifty scholars and two teachers were in the building when it was struck, and they were nearly all rendered unconscious. The sight of the flames and smoke at once brought the neighbours to the rescue, and people from the adjoining houses rushed into the burning building, and dragged out the children and teachers, when it was found that two had been killed and three so seriously hurt that their recovery is despaired of.

A telegram received at Brisbane from Allora reports that an extraordinary scene occurred at the Salvation Army service on Sunday, June 12. A member of the Army named Meenin, after testifying grew fearfully excited, stating that he was under the special protection of heaven and could not die. He produced a bottle from his pocket, and after declaring that it contained poison drank the contents. A scene of great excitement ensued, women shrieked, and a pandemonium reigned. The police were sent for, and Meenin was arrested. On his being examined by the medical men he was found to exhibit symptoms of incipient poison. An analysis of the remaining contents of the bottle showed that six grains of strychnine crystals which had fortunately not dissolved in the water used, were clinging to the inside of the bottle. The pris

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN (LIMITED).

PETITION TO THE HIGH COURT REJECTED.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran heard a petition for the winding-up of Southwell and Austin, Limited, by the Court. The petition also prayed for the appointment of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, as provisional liquidator of the Company without security, and with all necessary and proper powers. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for Messrs. Cumulsey Premjee and F. Southwell Piper, the petitioners and two of the voluntary liquidators, in support of the petition. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for Messrs. W. B. Green, H. Kennard, and G. Watson, shareholders of the Company; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Mr. G. R. Neill, the third voluntary liquidator, to oppose the petition.

The petition, which was taken as read, stated that the Company was registered in Bombay on the 9th March, 1888, with a nominal capital of one lakh of rupees divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, and rupees one lakh divided into one thousand preference shares of Rs. 100 each. 731 original shares had been issued, and 706 preference shares. The whole of the shares were paid up with one or two trifling exceptions. The business of the Company was managed by Mrs. Piper, wife of the petitioner, Mr. F. Southwell Piper. The Company was at first a prosperous concern and paid good dividends, but it entered into more expensive premises and engaged a large and more costly staff, and had then to meet greater competition and depression in trade, with the result that it became embarrassed and indebted to its bankers and other creditors, including Mr. Southwell Piper for Rs. 4,191, and now owed about Rs. 25,000 in all. The assets were valuable, consisting of stock and fixtures of the estimated value of about one lakh and book debts to the amount of about Rs. 20,0 0. The assets, if properly realised, would be more than sufficient to satisfy all the debts and leave a considerable surplus for division among the shareholders. Shortly after January, 1892, it was resolved by the directors that the accounts of the Company should be made up, and its actual position ascertained; but before they were prepared, the manager reported to the directors that the accounts would certainly show a loss, and that she was hopeless of continuing the business on its then basis at a profit. The bankers of the Company had also applied for payment of the money due to them, and threatened proceedings in default of payment. In the circumstances, the directors resolved to call a meeting of shareholders to consider the position of the Company and the course to be pursued; and such meeting was accordingly convened. Before the meeting was held the accounts of the Company, audited by Mr. Atmaram Goculdas, were furnished to the directors, and showed a loss of over Rs. 40,000. Those accounts appeared to the directors to be incorrect, and were, therefore, not adopted. No corrected accounts had since been prepared, although the directors had desired that they should be made out. At a meeting of shareholders held on the 21st May, 1892, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is desirable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily. (2) That Messrs. Cumulsey Premjee, F. Southwell Piper, and G. R. Neill be appointed liquidators, the two former consenting to act without remuneration, and the latter consenting to receive Rs. 250. That the said liquidators be empowered to carry on the business of the Company or any part thereof, for such period as they may think fit, or to sell the same or any part thereof as a going concern, or otherwise dispose of the said business and stock as they may, in their discretion, think best. The first and second resolutions were registered and published as extraordinary resolutions, and at another meeting of shareholders, held on the 13th June, 1892, the resolutions were confirmed as special resolutions, and had since been registered and published. Mr. Neill is the registered holder of five shares in the Company; he is a dealer in tobacco; and his appointment as a liquidator was not opposed by the petitioners or any other shareholder except one. Two meetings of shareholders had since been held for the purpose of receiving and answering numerous questions asked of the liquidators by Messrs. Green and Watson, two of the shareholders. There had been several meetings of the liquidators, and a prosecution of the cashier of the Company had been instituted and was still pending; but no substantial progress had been made with the liquidation, and the petitioners and other large shareholders were dissatisfied with it. Petitioners were desirous that the assets of the Company should be realised as soon as possible, or at all events sufficient to pay the debts, and that it should then be considered whether the Company should be continued on a smaller scale or the winding up completed, and that in the meantime careful enquiry should be made into the accounts and any complaints of mismanagement. On the 11th July, 1892, Mr. Chalk (whose firm had been appointed solicitors for the liquidators) was requested to attend a meeting of the liquidators in Hornby Road, but when the petitioners and Mr. Chalk arrived at the Company's office, they found Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, Mr. Green, and Mr. Kennard were there. It, however, seemed impossible to proceed properly with the business of the liquidation at that meeting, it was dissolved. Petitioners then requested Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham to convene another meeting at their office, and they accordingly wrote to Mr. Neill. The meeting of liquidators, convened for 12th July, 1892, was held by the petitioners. The petition, after referring to certain correspondence which had taken place, stated that Mr. Neill, on the afternoon of 12th July, without any communication with the petitioners or their solicitors, laid an information, through Messrs. Turner and Hemming, against Mrs. Southwell Piper, charging her with theft of the Company's goods, and had obtained a search warrant of two boxes in the houses of two ladies, who were her neighbours and friends. The petitioners believed that such proceedings were wholly unwarranted. Petitioner Cumulsey Premjee is the beneficial owner of 616 shares of the Company, and Mr. Southwell Piper of 210 shares. Petitioners had ascertained that other shareholders of the Company, including all the directors, were in favour of the Company being wound up by the Court. Under the circumstances, the petitioners submitted that it was just and equitable that the Company should be wound up by the Court and a provisional liquidator appointed.

A voluminous affidavit made in the matter by Mr. G. R. Neill, after referring to the resolution to wind up the Company and his appointment as one of the liquidators, stated that it was then represented to him by Mr. Chalk that there was really very little to do in the matter of the winding up, and that he should accept a merely nominal renumeration, and he consequently agreed to accept the small sum of Rs. 250. He then believed that the business of the Company had been properly and efficiently carried on; and that the reasons given in a circular for the Company's failure were the true and only reasons. He had full confidence in Mr. F. Southwell Piper, and he was, therefore, disinclined to believe in any allegations of mismanagement or dereliction of duty against the Company, its directors, or any of its servants. Subsequently Mr. W. B. Green, a shareholder, addressed to Mr. Neill a number questions in writing, prepared for him by his solicitors; and as some of them contained serious allegations, it appeared to Mr. Neill to be his duty to answer them. He accordingly obtained such information as he could in order to clear up the allegations. The result was that he ascertained from the books and other sources that there had been the grossest possible mismanagement of the Company's business in every way, and that Mr. Green's persistence in his endeavour to have matters fully investigated was more than amply justified. After some time Mr. Neill found it so difficult to obtain distinct advice from the Company's solicitors upon important points that he accompanied Mr. Green and others to Mr. Hemming's office. Mr. Neill was afterwards advised to put the matter to the test as to whether or not Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham could properly act for the voluntary liquidators by asking Mr. Chalk to give him a definite opinion as to the liability of the directors to refund to the Company a large amount of dividend which had been paid to the shareholders, not out of earnings of the Company, but out of capital raised apparently for the express purpose of bolstering up the reputation of the Company by declaring a dividend on an absolutely false basis. Mr. Chalk at once said that Mr. Neill must not seek an opinion from him on any such points, and that he could not advise him. He, therefore, consulted Messrs. Turner and Hemming in all matters in which he required legal assistance. Mr. Neill then stated some of the results of his enquiries and investigations, for which the shareholders were primarily indebted to Mr. Green. The balance-sheets, the directors' reports, and various printed circulars issued by the directors, from the very first untruly and dishonestly represented the position and prospects of the Company. In support of this serious statement Mr. Neill set out certain facts. He said the directors generally, from the beginning, were aware of the real position of the Company, and Mr. pointed to certain facts in support of this statement. He said the Company's business had been carelessly managed to such an extent that the Company had been defrauded to a considerable amount. When Mr. Neill was first appointed one of the liquidators, there was no difficulty whatever. Mr. Chalk consulted with him, and he with Mr. pointed. He went to Mr. Piper's house several times, and there was perfect accord amongst the liquidators and directors. But when, owing to Mr. Green's questions, Mr. Neill insisted on investigating the Company's matters, and refused to hide and smother the discoveries he constantly made, their attitude changed. For some time they avoided any open hostility to his investigations, but they tried to stop him by putting difficulties in the way, and at the same time gave reluctant assent to the courses he suggested. But as he still continued to insist on a proper investigation, the hostility became very marked. Mr. Piper, one of the directors, and the husband of Mrs. Piper, on several occasions had threatened to take Mr. Neill's life. He said he would blow his brains out on the maidan, and he had many times otherwise threatened him. In the Company's premises he, on one occasion, in the presence of some of the employes, said he would knock Mr. Neill into mincemeat. When he threatened to blow his brains out, Mr. Neill reported the matter to one of the inspectors of police. He said that the allegation in the petition that the Company was at first a prosperous one was untrue; and he had proved the contrary step by step from the directors' proceedings. The shareholders who opposed Mr. Neill's election as a liquidator was Mr. W. B. Green, who now supported him. The allegation that no substantial progress had been made with the liquidation was wilfully untrue. There had been much careful and laborious work done. The petitioners had done their best to stop enquiries into the mismanagement. Indeed, there could be no doubt that it was now Mr. Piper's duty to defend his wife; and he ought not to continue to hold a position in which his duties conflicted so strongly. The allegation in the petition that the criminal proceedings against Mrs. Piper were wholly unwarranted had been disproved. Two boxes and one bundle had been discovered secreted in other persons' houses. Those contained goods belonging to Southwell and Austin to the value of many hundreds of rupees, and many of them had been identified and sworn to by one of the assistants before Mr. Cooper. Amongst other items there were between 20 and 30 new pairs of gloves, of which 10 pairs bear Southwell and Austin's mark. There were a large number of pieces of new goods not made up.

Mr. Russell, in asking for the company to be wound up by the Court, said he had to ask his Lordship to appoint an official liquidator instead of a provisional liquidator, under section 128 of the Indian Companies' Act, which had reference to the winding-up by the Court. He submitted that from all the facts it was perfectly clear that the present liquidators could not carry on the liquidation under the circumstances at present existing. The petition was supported, as appears from the affidavits, by a large majority of the shareholders.

His Lordship: The appointment of the liquidator comes under the rules. Have you asked for such appointment in your advertisement?

Mr. Russell: Not of an official liquidator.

His Lordship: You want the official liquidator to be appointed to-day?

Mr. Russell: No, I want an order to wind up the company. We have given the other side notice of motion and our intention to make this application. As regards the appointment of a liquidator I think it had better make the application to-day, as our Lordship is empowered to grant it under section 141 of the Act. The parties interested in this winding-up are the preferential shareholders.

His Lordship: The preferential shareholders come first, and then the ordinary shareholders. How many of the former do you represent?

Mr. Russell said he had not distinguished them, but in the affidavits it was shown that the petition was supported by holders of 815 shares out of a total of 1,487 shares, and was further supported by the affidavit of Mr. Chalk and by several banks—the Oriental, Agra, and Chartered Mercantile, and Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson's clients, Messrs. Copestake and Moore, who were an English firm, so his Lordship could see, therefore, that a large majority of the shareholders supported the petition as well as a number of creditors. Mrs. Piper was a creditor for Rs. 4,000, and creditors were entitled as a rule to a petition being granted if they could not obtain payment of their debts. The company, as his Lordship knew, was put into voluntary liquidation, and three persons were appointed as liquidators, Messrs. Neill, Cumulsey Premjee and Piper but as it was found impossible for the liquidators to get on with the liquidation it became necessary to make the present application to the Court, and Mr. Russell submitted on the petition and the affidavits that it is impossible for the liquidation to be continued on its present basis, things being now at such a deadlock that the business could not be carried on. The stock was deteriorating, and there was no means of the business being continued. Paragraph 6 of the petition referred to the state of the company, and was as follows:—"The company was at first a prosperous concern and paid good dividends. On entering into more expensive premises and employing a larger and more costly staff, and having to contend with greater competition and depression in trade, the company became embarrassed and indebted to banks and other creditors, including the petitioners, for Rs. 4,191, and now owes about Rs. 25,000." Paragraph 10 said, "It was shortly afterwards resolved by the directors that the accounts should be made up and its actual position ascertained, but before they were prepared the manager reported to the directors that the accounts would certainly show a loss, and that she was hopeless of continuing the business on its then, basis at a profit. The bankers of the company had also applied for payment of the money due to them, and threatened proceedings in default of payment." Having referred to other portions of the petition in support of the case, the learned counsel held that the affidavit filed by Mr. Neill was the strongest possible evidence in support of the company being wound up by the Court. Mr. Neill in that document had stated at great length the circumstances under which the resolutions for the voluntary liquidation had been carried out, and then went on to make a number of allegations with reference to the conduct of the directors, which Mr. Russell said was sufficient, to show how desirable it was to have an independent liquidation, such as would be carried out by the official liquidator, as there was little doubt that by Mr. Neill's conduct and allegations against Mrs. Piper he had been carrying on proceedings without the consent of the other directors. Mr. Russell further pointed out that a creditor under the Act could wind up a company either if his debts remained unpaid, or if he thought his or the shareholders' interests were being prejudiced, and in support of this contention cited the case of the Gold Company reported in the Chancery Division cases before Mr. Justice James. The present case was even stronger than the one he had cited, as the petition was supported by Mr. Piper, three banks, and an English firm.

His Lordship: How is it supported by the banks?

Mr. Russell: On the affidavit of Mr. Chalk.

His Lordship: Does that appear on the petition?

Mr. Russell: No.

His Lordship: Then how can it support the case

Mr. Russell: Mr. Chalk had attached letters received from the banks to the petition. The Oriental Bank's claim was for Rs. 3,876; the Agra Rs. 5,263; and Messrs. Copestake and Moore to between Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. Mr. Russell, in answer to his Lordship, said that Mr. Cumulsey Premjee was not a large creditor, but was a shareholder, holding 815 shares, or about half the value of the company. He submitted that as the shareholders themselves had passed a resolution to the effect that it was advisable voluntarily to wind up the company, it showed that the concern was not in a position to pay its debts.

His Lordship: That is contrary to your own petition. You say the debts are Rs. 25,000 and state the assets are much more.

Mr. Russell: The voluntary liquidation shows that.

His Lordship: But that does not say it cannot do so. Before you can obtain a winding-up order you must show that the company is unable to pay its debts.

Mr. Russell said it was impossible to tell what the financial position of the company was, but submitted that the fact of the resolution to go into liquidation having been passed by the shareholders was sufficient to show that the company's affairs were at a deadlock. He accordingly asked his Lordship to pass an order for the winding-up of the concern, and in reference to the appointment of a liquidator suggested that Mr. McLeod, the Official Assignee, should be given the position.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Messrs. Green, Kennard, and Watson, three of the shareholders, said the former held fifty, the next 60, and the latter 44 shares in the company. Their opposition to the present application was supported by several other shareholders. The question was as to whether the petitioners had brought home the matter in any way, but the learned counsel said in the seventh paragraph of the petition that they had put themselves out of Court by stating "The assets of the company were valuable. They consist of stock and fixtures of the estimated value of 1 lakh of Rs. or thereabouts and book debts to the amount of Rs. 20,000 or thereabouts." The present voluntary liquidators hoped in the course of getting in the company's outstandings to recover a deal from the directors.

His Lordship remarked that it appeared to him that instead of getting in the assets of the company and disposing of the stock, Mr. Neill, one of the liquidators, had been looking into other matters.

Mr. Inverarity said that while the shop was kept open Mr. Neill arranged to get the stock disposed of as rapidly as possible, and had devoted a considerable amount of time in the ferreting out of details which might result in large sums being recovered from directors. The business premises were closed on the 18th July at the instance of the petitioners. Mr. Neill, when he found reasonable grounds for charging Mrs. Piper, the late manager, with theft, and as her husband was one of the other liquidators, it would be expecting too much "Spartan Virtue" on his part to believe he would not do all he could to remove Mr. Neill from his position.

His Lordship remarked that he did not see the necessity of going into such details, as he had only to see that the creditors were not losers.

Mr. Inverarity said the real object of the petitioners was manifest, as they wanted to get rid of Mr. Neill, whose labours on behalf of the company had cost them nothing.

Some discussion having taken place at this stage as to the right of the learned counsel proceeding with his remarks on behalf of the shareholders, his Lordship remarked that he would settle the question of the appointment of a liquidator when he had disposed of the petition to wind up the company.

Mr. Jardine, for the defendant Neill, said he did not want to go into the details of all the charges, but thought it was clear that the present petition had been brought before the Court to get rid of Neill, who had prosecuted the wife of one of the petitioners, in the hope that if a new liquidator was appointed he might not continue on with the matter. The learned counsel further added that if there was sufficient money to pay the creditor there was no necessity of a change from voluntary liquidation, and if such was the case, as he contended it was, the case should be dismissed.

Mr. Russell, in reply, considered that the ruling of Mr. Justice James was a strong point in his case, and submitted that the interests of the creditors would be prejudiced if the present system of affairs was allowed to continue. Mr. Neill, who had prosecuted Mrs. Piper, had been given five shares by Mr. Piper, and had received Rs. 250 from a shareholder.

Mr. Inverarity: No, from the company.

Mr. Russell, continuing, said he believed the money was received from Mr. Green. Mr. Neill had been working against the other liquidators, and in consequence it was better that the Official Assignee should be appointed in his place. The learned counsel, in conclusion, applied for an order to wind up the company.

His Lordship, in deciding the matter, said in the present case the debts owing by the company amounted to Rs. 25,000; the their stock to Rs. 1,0,000, and the book accounts to Rs. 20,00), so that instead of the company being in a state of alleged insolvency, they were in a state of perfect solvency, so it appeared to be quite a misconception to say the concern was not able to pay its debts. It had been decided, under section 189 of the Act, that after the shareholders of a company had agreed to the voluntary winding-up, the Court, at the instance of the shareholders, could not order a winding-up under section 128 unless the application was supported by creditors. And it appeared to his Lordship that creditors would have to show that the interests of the shareholders would be prejudiced by the winding-up by the Court. At the time of the petition being presented, the assets of the company were being recovered, the establishment being open, and sales going on, in what appeared to his Lordship to be in a perfectly proper manner in order to obtain money with which to pay the creditors, therefore there was no reason for compulsory liquidation. On the 18th the shop was closed, and by whom? His Lordship enquired; and replied to his own question in the following words:—"Why actually by the petitioning creditors themselves, and they now use the fact as a ground on which to rely. I do not know what right the petitioning creditors have for stopping the sale of the goods in this shop. I have nothing, however, to say upon this point, as the shareholders leave the matter in the hands of the liquidators, and it is their loss.

His Lordship dismissed the petition with costs, with the exception of Mr. Hughes' affidavit, and including the costs for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. Mr. Neill's costs were ordered to be paid out of the assets of the company.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE LATE MANAGER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. George Robert Neill, one of the liquidators of Messrs. Southwell and Austin Company, Limited, charged Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, late manager of the Company, with the theft of goods, valued at Rs. 650, the property of the company. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for Mrs. Piper, who was unable to attend the Court owing to her illness.

Mr. Neill, in his farther re-examination by Mr. Hemming, said that his credit was very good at Alexandria. The cheque written by him was dishonoured because the firm of Henry K. Terry and Company suspended payment, owing to which circumstance, the company could not place funds in the bank to his credit. Witness was examined at some length by Mr. Hemming as to his acts at Alexandria in order to clear his character. Witness explained certain of his acts referred to in his cross-examination in order to refute the allegations made against him. He had never attempted not to pay the amount of drafts to Mr. Ross, whom he was recently paying an instalment of Rs. 50 per month. He had never attempted to hide his address from Mr. Ross, with whom he was now on friendly terms. Witness then spoke of his connexion with other respectable firms in England, and said that the first intimation of his cheque for £7-7-6 being dishonoured was received by him in the Court, and there was no proof except the words "referred to drawer," to show that the cheque was dishonoured. Anybody could write the words. He would not have given the cheque, if he had known that Henry K. Terry and Company had not paid money to his credit. Witness gave a similar explanation with regard to another cheque given by him to a personal friend, Mr. John Reid. He never knew Messrs. Joseph Faldmann and Montesole who made affidavits against him in the High Court. All the statements made in the affidavit were entirely untrue. He never tried or obtained money on fictitious cheques, nor was he dismissed by Terry and Co. All the allegations were maliciously false, and he had made an affidavit denying all the allegations. It was untrue that he tried to obtain money by selling the furniture of John Ross. Mr. Crawford asked him questions from the affidavit. He had ascertained the character of the strangers through other persons, and he knew how they came into communication with Mrs. Piper or anybody on her behalf. He also knew how the cheques came into Mrs. Piper's hands or of anybody for her.

The case was at this stage adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE CLERK.

The case in which Mr. G. R. Neill charged Vinaek Narayan, a clerk in the Company, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 20-8, also came on for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Webb. Mr. Hemming appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Morojee defended the accused. Mr. Morojee applied to his Worship to allow him to put a few questions to Mr. Neill about his character, but his Worship declined to accede to the application on the ground that the examination of Mr. Neill had been already finished. Mr. Moroji then applied for an adjournment in order to enable him to have the benefit of the evidence of Mrs. Piper, who had not been able to attend the Court on account of her ill-health. Mr. Hemming objected to any postponement being granted, stating that he was ready to prove that Mrs. Piper was moving about. He contended that when Mrs. Piper was present in court Mr. Morojee had declined to examine her. After some further contention the case was allowed to stand over until Friday next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

These sports will commence at 5 p.m. this evening, on the ground, behind Marine Lines.

The events are:—

Tent-Pegging.

Jumping Competition—Horses and Ponies.

Ball Competition.

Polo Ball Chase—Horses and Ponies.

Bare-backed Spiral Race.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Fenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowostchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

Communication with Burma restored on one line.

Mauritius and Madagascar Mail closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur and Jask, closes at Karachi at 9 a.m. on Thursday, 11th instant.

SERGEANT-MAJOR DAVIDSON, 1st Aberdeen Artillery, was on Tuesday (19th ult.) accidentally killed in the Government camp at Barry, near Dundee, where the annual competitions of the Scottish National Artillery Association are being held. A strong gale prevailed, and as the large mess tent showed signs of giving way, Davidson and several others were sent to take down the canvas. A pole snapped, striking Davidson a tremendous blow on the head. He was rendered unconscious and died two hours afterwards. Sergeant-Major Davidson, who had been a Volunteer for over 20 years, was highly popular with his regiment.

DISPUTED CLAIM TO LAND AT KHANDALLA.

In the case of a land dispute at Khandalla between the trustees of the estate of Lady Jamsetjee, wife of the first Parsee Baronet, and Nowrojee Jewajee and Jeejeebhoy Jewajee Mr. Waman M. Bodas, Subordinate Judge of Wadgaon, has delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiffs on all the issues. The trustee-plaintiffs are Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Hormusjee Cursetjee, and Nanabhoy Burjorjee. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Naro Sadashiv, for the defendants. The following are extracts from the judgment:—

The plaintiffs as trustees and managers appointed by Lady Avabai (widow of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.) for the benefit of her daughter Pirojbai, sue, for a declaration that a certain land belongs to them exclusively, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from any way enjoying it. They allege that the defendants asserted, for the first time in 1886, the acquisition of a right of way, and unsuccessfully attempted to take some carts loaded with building materials, through this land, that afterwards they did nothing till February, 1890, showing a desire to claim any such right, but that, in that month, and subsequently, they attempted to obstruct the plaintiffs' enjoyment. The defendants do not deny that the land belongs to the plaintiffs and is in their enjoyment, but allege that they have a right of way over it acquired by prescription. They say that they have enjoyed that right uninterruptedly for the last thirty or thirty-two years. The land in suit is the eastern portion of survey No. 143, which is a part of a hill at Khandala. This whole survey number with bungalows on it was acquired before many years by the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. After his death it descended to his second son the Honourable Rustomji Jamsetji by right of inheritance. In or about 1868, the latter having become insolvent, it went into the hands of trustees from whom Mr. Cleveland purchased it. A little time after that, Mr. Wadia purchased it from Mr. Cleveland, and in 1869 Lady Avabai purchased it from Mr. Wadia. Under a trust-deed executed in 1880, Lady Avabai gave in the possession and enjoyment of the plaintiffs for the benefit of her daughter Pirojbai. These facts are admitted. To the east of this estate is some land which the defendant's father Jivaji Manikji acquired by purchase some time before 1853. On it he built in 1853 and 1859 three bungalows: "Jivaji Villa," "Victoria Lodge," and "Belle Vue." In 1878 he died after having executed a will. When in 1878, the defendants and their brother Shapurji divided his estate between them, probably according to the directions contained in the will. Defendant No. 1 got "Victoria Lodge," "Jivaji Villa" fell to the share of defendant No. 2, and Shapurji took "Belle Vue." In 1886 or 1887, defendant No. 1 built another bungalow, "Dina Villa." These bungalows are generally let on hire to gentlemen visiting Khandalla during the summer and winter seasons. The right of way through the plaintiffs' land, which the defendants claim, is for these bungalows. Shapurji also claims it, though he is not a party to this suit. The easement claimed is said to be prescriptive, acquired by uninterrupted enjoyment for more than twenty years. The defendants allege that the right was enjoyed by their father in bringing building materials for the three bungalows, and that it has always been enjoyed by them personally, their servants, and their tenants and others living in the bungalows. Besides an uninterrupted user for more than twenty years, it must also appear that the right of way has all through been enjoyed (1) peaceably; (2) openly; (3) as an easement; and (4) as of right (Section 26 of Act XV. of 1877, and Section 15 of Act V. of 1882, which by Act VIII. of 1891 is extended to the Bombay Presidency, from 6th March, 1891). It must also appear that one year has not intervened between the cessation of the enjoyment, if there was any cessation at all caused by anything done by the plaintiffs or by strangers and the date of the institution of this suit. There can be no doubt that if the right was enjoyed at all, it was enjoyed "peaceably" and "openly" till April, 1886, in which month the plaintiffs admittedly made an obstruction. What is, therefore, to be seen is whether there was an enjoyment for a period of twenty years ending within twelve months next preceding the date of the institution of this suit, and whether such enjoyment was "as an easement" and "as of right." It must also be here stated that in arguing the case, the defendants' learned counsel Mr. Davar divided the right which his clients claim into a foot-path, and a path for wheel traffic. Two ground plans showing the position of the path in disputs, and giving other important information have been put in the case. I have stated above that in April, 1886, the plaintiffs obstructed the enjoyment by the defendants of the alleged right of way, if at all there had been an enjoyment before "as of right" and "as an easement." It will now be convenient to see what took place, and what followed afterwards. About that time defendant No. 1 wanted to build "Dina Villa." Building materials had to be brought for it in carts. The path shown in the plan by a blue line was admittedly then out of repairs. The only other road by which the carts could be brought at the place where the building materials had to be placed, was the disputed path. Defendant No. 1 wanted to avail himself of it, but when he brought his carts there, Raoji Mali, who has been in the service of the Baronet's family for the last more than fifty years, and who has all these years resided on the hill, obstructed him, thereupon he (defendant No. 1) wrote a letter, dated 12th April, 1886, to Bai Pirojbai, soliciting an order to Raoji Mali not to obstruct, and stating that the path had been used by him from his father's time. On 20th April, 1886, plaintiff No. 4, who is the managing trustee, sent a reply denying any right to use that path. Some further correspondence afterwards took place, but the obstruction was not removed. On 5th October an interview took place between defendant No. 1 and Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji, who is Bai Pirojbai's son-in-law and one of the younger brothers of the present Sir Jamsetji, at Mazagon Castle, the Bombay residence of the latter defendant No. 1, requested Mr. Jamsetji to intercede on his behalf, and gave him a letter for being sent on to plaintiff No. 4 with a covering letter from Mr. Jamsetji himself. That letter is filed in the case. It is a very important letter, and the material portion of it runs thus:—"You have some land at Khandala. There is your path through that land to go to my bungalow. If you will give me permission till 30th June, 1887, to take materials, &c., by that path to my bungalow, I shall feel much obliged. I am willing to abide by any terms you may propose." If "your path" was the path in dispute it is not difficult to hold that when he wrote that letter defendant No. 1 knew that he had no right to it, and that he could not use it without the permission of Pirojbai's trustees. What he now attempts to show is that your path was not this path at all, but another, going to "Victoria Lodge," by Pirojbai's stable, which is the last of the buildings shown in pink in the plan. This I have no doubt is a pure and simple invention. Mr. Jamsetji, whose every word I believe, and whom the defendants' counsel also called an honest witness, says that the path alluded to in the letter was the path in dispute, and no other. During the whole interview he and defendant No. 1 had not the faintest idea of any other path. Two sketches were at that time made by defendant No. 1 and given to Mr. Jamsetji to give the latter some definite idea of the path he (defendant No. 1) wanted plaintiffs' permission to use. Defendant No. 1 admits in his deposition that both sketches were of the disputed path. If then these sketches were made at that interview to give Mr. Jamsetji some definite idea of the path, and if they admittedly showed the position of the path in dispute and of no other path, can it be believed for a moment that "your path" mentioned in the letter was not the path now in dispute? If that was not the path meant, where was the necessity for the sketches? And indeed it is absurd to say, as I can testify from careful observation, that there is any path by the stable fit for carts loaded with building materials. It is also to be remembered, that defendant No. 1 had at first attempted to take his carts by the disputed path, and that, when that attempt proved unsuccessful, then only necessity arose for him to solicit plaintiffs' permission. When all these facts are taken into consideration, I think, one needs come to the conclusion that "your path" mentioned was the path in dispute. All this goes to show beyond any reasonable doubt that in April, 1886, the plaintiffs obstructed the defendants in using the disputed path at least for carts, and that, till November of that year, there was a cessation of the defendants' enjoyment. I also find that evidence fails to prove that after November, 1886, the defendants used this path for carts at least. It follows then that even supposing that the defendants had acquired a prescriptive right of easement to use this path as a cart track, they have lost that right by reason of the total cessation of the enjoyment since April, 1886, due to obstruction made by the plaintiffs. It now remains to be seen whether the defendants have an existing right of easement to use the disputed path as a foot-path only. In considering the evidence, I will also see whether prior to April, 1886, they had acquired a prescriptive right to use this path as a cart track also. The plaintiffs do not deny that the defendants, their servants, and their tenants have not been obstructed in using this path as a footpath. The only question is whether the user has been "as of right" and "as an easement." It seems, therefore, that the enjoyment "as of right" must mean an enjoyment had, not secretly, or by stealth, or by tacit sufferance, or by permission asked from time to time, or even on more occasions of using it, but an enjoyment had openly, notoriously, without particular leave at the time, by a person claiming to use it without danger of being treated as a trespasser as a matter of right. In my opinion, apart from the fact that there was unity of possession to some extent, the very fact that Jivaji was a member of the Baronet's family, and manager of this estate, dispels any idea that he enjoyed the disputed path "as of right" and "as an easement." That he enjoyed it by permission, or better still, by "tacit sufferance," is certainly much nearer the mark. In this case, the defendants themselves have shown that the path in dispute has always been used as a footpath by the public generally. All visitors to Khandalla have, in their rambles and walks, gone by it, as also by all other footpaths on the hill. For these reasons the conclusion that I have come to is that the defendants have failed to prove that they have acquired a prescriptive right to use the disputed path, even as a footpath. As for the enjoyment of this path, as a cart track, I am not prepared to say that no cart were ever brought by it to defendants' bungalows before April, 1886. But it was certainly not used in that way to the extent alleged by the defendants and their witnesses. Kit belonging to tenants living in those bungalows might sometimes have been brought by it in carts, but I have no doubt that such enjoyment also was like the enjoyment of the path as a footpath, only permissive, or by tacit sufferance, and certainly not "as of right" and as "an easement." No attempt is made to show how the claim is time-barred, and in what respect the boundaries given in the plaint are incorrect. I award the claim, and grant plaintiffs the declaration that the land in suit belongs to them exclusively as trustees appointed by Lady Avabai for the benefit of her daughter Bai Pirojbai, and that the defendants have no right to use or enjoy it, or any portion of it. I direct that an injunction be issued restraining the defendants from using or enjoying it for any purpose whatever. The defendants to bear their own costs and to pay those of the plaintiffs.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. PAREL GYMKHANA.

A MATCH was played, last Saturday, which resulted in a drawn game in favour of the Municipal team. The Municipal team having won the toss elected to bat, and closed the innings for 100 runs for 6 wickets, towards which Patel contributed 47 and Pochkhanawalla 22. The Parel Gymkhana had made 61 when the last man was in at the call of time. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

D Daruwalla, st Lynn	5
C Pateil, c Lillywhite, b Seaford	47
B Bhande, b Seaford	19
S M Kaka, c Selkirk, b Seaford	4
E J Hale, c Selkirk, b Seaford	0
N Sitteram, b Seaford	7
Pochkhanawalla, not out	22
Lilly, not out	2
R Bowbottom	to bat
C Daruwalla	
S Divecha	
Extras	3
Total	100

PAREL GYMKHANA.

R T Selkirk, b Hale	10
A A Irving, b Hale	3
G Seaford, b Kaka	6
A F H rbert, b Hale	11
F Lynn, b Kaka	17
A Munro, c Lilly, b Kaka	3
C H Lillywhite, b Kaka	0
F Dunic, c Bhande, b Hale	0
J F Pommick, b Patell	8
J Farline, not out	4
G Bell, not out	5
Extras	4
Total	61

A CRICKET match was played on Monday last, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, between the Parsee Gymkhana and Ralli Brothers' Cricket Club. Ralli Brothers in their first innings scored 64. Machliwalla played an excellent game and scored 35. Mody and Mobedji bowled remarkably well. The former took 5 wickets for 21 runs, and the latter 5 for 19. The leading feature of the match were the two excellent catches made by R. D. Cooper at "long on." The Gymkhana best four wickets fell like nine pins, but thanks to Mr. Cooper who displayed a magnificent game, and raised the score to 52. He alone contributed 22. His cut and leg strokes were very much admired. Mobedji also displayed a correct game, and contributed 13 to his credit. The play was stopped owing to rain, when the Gymkhana had scored 52, with four wickets down.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN YOKOHAMA.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred in Blood Town this afternoon, says the *Japan Gazette* of the 7th ult., by which it is feared four lives have been lost; but owing to the excitement we have only been able to gather the most superficial account of the affair. It appears that a man named Jacob Carlstein, who claims to be a German, but is repudiated by the German Consul, was this morning released from the Japanese gaol, where he was recently confined on a charge of having assaulted R. Beattie, of 124 Settlement. Immediately on his release, Carlstein purchased a six-chambered revolver, and walking down to 124 at a quarter to two this afternoon, deliberately shot Beattie while lying in bed, the shot, we believe, proving instantly fatal. Carlstein then went to look for a man named Ned Valentine, against whom he also had a grudge, but failing to find him he returned to 124, and afterwards walked on to the vacant plot of land just beyond, where he was knocked down by a British marine, the only man who had apparently dared to interfere with him. At this moment three policemen rushed up, but before they could arrest him, Carlstein sprang to his feet and fired three shots at them in succession, all of which took effect, in two cases we fear fatally. The man then raised the revolver for a fifth time and shot himself in the leg. Such a tragedy as this has not occurred in Yokohama for a long time, and exceeds in its wanton disregard of life the terrible deeds of even Blood Town, which have gained for this foul locality so gruesome a title. While there is life there is hope however, and we therefore trust that the two policemen who at present lie in so precarious a condition, may pull through.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Sheppard, Cap

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE French troops have amply proved their powers of marching, and their Intendance has put forward strong evidence in favour of its vitality and general efficiency. After marching comes fighting, the object, in fact, for which armies move, and in the actual ordeal of battle the discipline which has preserved order and regularity during the fatigues of long marches undergoes its final and most severe test. To fight successfully men need to have been well trained to certain principles, and must be so thoroughly held in the bonds of discipline that they can be relied upon to carry out what they have been taught, in spite of casualties and inevitable confusion. Discipline in the French army of 1892 appears to differ greatly from the conditions of 1870. Formerly there was more outward ceremony with less real value. Now, although not especially deferential in manner, the French soldier generally yields implicit obedience, and cases of insubordination are rare. History repeats itself, and in the future that may be expected to recur which has happened in the past. The French are a nation who cannot follow numerous leaders; they require one before whom all others sink into insignificance, and by whom all are ready and willing to be directed. It has been the same at all times, and will be so again. Had there been another man in France the equal of Napoleon, neither would have become surpassingly famous and the Empire would never have been. So far as it is possible to see, it appears evident that the French soldiers of to-day will not be prevented by distances from reaching their enemy, and that when in face of him they know how to act either according to rule of thumb, so to speak, or according to circumstances. Courage they have inherited from their fathers, and all they require is another Napoleon. May none such arise in our days! exclaims the "Broad Arrow."

"If I can rise (says Mr. Maxim, of gun renown) from the coast of France, sail through the air across the Channel, and drop half a ton of nitro-glycerine upon an English city, I can revolutionise the world. I believe I can do it if I live long enough. If I die, someone will come after me who will be successful if I fail." Well, may Captain Fullerton, R. E., an authority on this subject, say that if they realise the expectations of their inventors aerial machines will enormously affect the position of the United Kingdom. A total change (as he observes) will have to be made in our defensive system; the value of our navy will be very much reduced and the "silver streak," of which we hear so constantly, will, for all practical purposes, disappear. An aerial navy of the very first class will then be an absolute necessity. Fortunately for us there are still some practical difficulties and unsolved problems. Mr. George Phillips, R.E., observes that a successful aerial machine heavier than air will require to be able to take its own weight from rest, and to come down vertically and gently. Mr. Stringfellow—a name which may have a prophetic significance for Mr. Maxim, if he should be caught with his nitro-glycerine balloon anywhere in these isles—adds that if any part of the mechanism went wrong, or the motive power were to stop, all control would be lost, and it must come down crash; as a bird will if it is winged.

The Spanish "Military Annual" shows that Spain has now in her active Army 11,5204 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. There are 240 generals and 232 staff officers. The infantry number 51,767 men; the cavalry, 14,499; the artilery 9,349; the engneers, 3,824; the gendarmerie, 15,549; and the customs service, &c., 14,799. In addition, Spain has 22,626 men in Cuba, 3,524 at Porto Rico, and 14,331 in the Philippines. In case of mobilisation 1,222,816 men can take the field, but of these 394,950 only will have been trained. The "Annual" gives an interesting list of Ministers of War from 1476 to the present year, naming two only between 1472 and 1500, eight during the following century, twenty-one from 1600 to 1700 and twenty-two from 1700 to 1800, compared with 194 from 1800 to 1892. Narvaez was four times Minister, O'Donnell three times, Serrano three times, and Prim once only, for a period of two years.

A suggestion having been made that troops on the march would, if permitted to enlist men, be likely to obtain recruits, arrangements are being made with a view to affording facilities as proposed. Cavalry and artillery travel a great deal by road. The movement of troops on any unbeaten tracks excites great attention, and recruits not infrequently offer themselves, but are always desirous of at once joining the body which has come under their notice and taken their fancy. Such men have hitherto been almost invariably lost to the service, as the troops on the march had no power to accept recruits and could only refer them to the nearest authorised agent or recruiter, often rather remote. Such an absurd system cannot be defended. It has lost thousands of good recruits to the army yearly, and any measures which may be taken to alter it cannot fail to promote the welfare of the service.

The discussion upon the supplementary naval credits demanded by M. Cavaignac for the present year in the French Chamber, took a very lively and acrid turn, and was analogous to these discussions which our neighbours have been accustomed to of late when naval affairs have been in question. It being the purpose to double the ships of the first line, to have 14,500 men with the squadrons in 1893 instead of 7,500, to construct battleships in five years which have hitherto taken ten, and sensibly to increase the number of cruisers, the Minister maintained that his demand was the necessary result of the wishes in such regard expressed by the Chamber itself. He had asked originally for credits of 37 millions of francs, but would be content with 34 millions. The Budget Committee, however, had accorded but 31 millions. In short, said the Minister, was the Parliament prepared to make those sacrifices for the Navy which it had made without hesitation for the Army? This address was favourably received; but, notwithstanding, M. Thompson, the Budget reporter, supported his protest against the supplementary estimates, M. Lockroy fiercely attacked the naval admisistration M. Brisson took up the parable, M. Burdeau followed in the same strain, and M. Clemenceau, leader of the extreme left, four times ascended the tribune to demand an explanation of the situation of the fleet in regard to quick-firing guns. M. Barbey had promised a new type, whereas the present guns were "rafistoles. Nevertheless, M. Cavaignac triumphed over his adversaries, his demands being granted by a large majority. The sanction of the Senate having been already gained, the Minister thereupon proceeded at once to sign the contracts for the battleship "Massena," which the Chantiers de la Loire are to construct at Saint Nazaire, and for the torpedo-transport cruiser "Foudrez," which is to be built by the Ateliers de la Gironde at Bordeaux.

But M. Cavaignac's triumph was of short duration for the unhappy connection that exists between the French Naval Department and the Administration of the Colonies brought about his fall. A question was raised in the chamber upon the state of affairs in Dahomey, where it was alleged that owing to the duality of command friction existed between the naval and military forces. Colonel Dodds, who is in command of the land forces, appears to have complained of lack of proper support by his naval colleague, Captain Fournier, who is in command of the blockading cruisers of the Atlantic Naval Division, and it was demanded that the naval commander should be subordinated to the military chief. The Minister of Marine very naturally supported Captain Fournier; the unity of direction, he said, belonged to the Minister of Marine, and to place the squadron under the command of a soldier would lead to a confusion of functions. The Chamber, however, supported a resolution calling upon the government to intrust the operations to a military chief, and M. Cavaignac, rather than accept this, resigned. He is succeeded by a more pliable man, M. Bordeau, and Captain Fournier is relieved by a junior captain.

Some very interesting experiments have recently been made with the Bruce Electrical War Balloon, for flashing signals at night, to illustrate its use for naval as well as military purposes. The object of the invention is to facilitate night signalling to long distances and in places where ordinary signalling would be impracticable, such as, for example, where two squadrons of friendly ships were operating in contiguous bays separated by high land. In such places elevation is a desideratum. With the help of the electrical translucent balloon a mountain may tower between two friendly parties and yet place no barrier to communication. The apparatus is simple and extremely portable. It consists of a balloon made of a material that is perfectly translucent. Inside the balloon are several incandescent electric lamps, supported on a specially devised holder. The lamps are in mettalic circuit, with a source of electrical power on the ground. In the circuit is an apparatus for making or breaking contact rapidly, which is connected with the signaller on the deck of the ship. By varying the duration of the flashes of light it is possible to signal according to the Morse or any other code. The balloon has already been purchased for Army purposes both in this country and in Belgium, but the inventor is sanguine that it can be made of use to the sea service also. When tried in nearly half a gale of wind the other night the signals could be read quite easy at a great distance. The best test of its value for the navy could be made by allowing it to be shipped on board one of the vessels engaged in the manœuvres, where the ordinary dynamos could supply the electricity, and only a small quantity of gas in a compressed state need be taken to sea. Such a trial need not be costly, and would settle the question very speedily.

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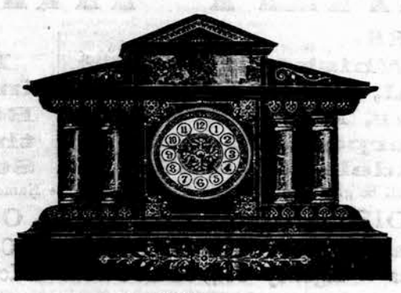

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Brqwne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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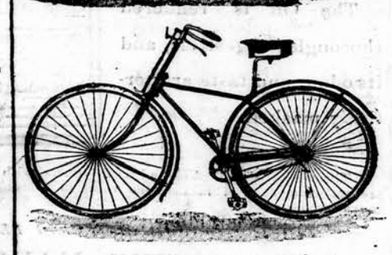

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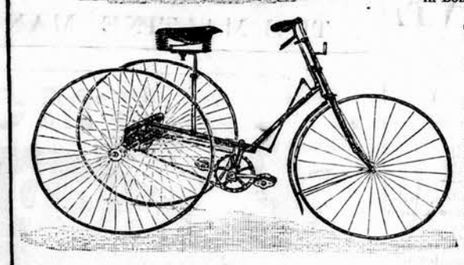

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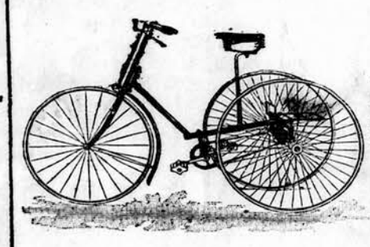

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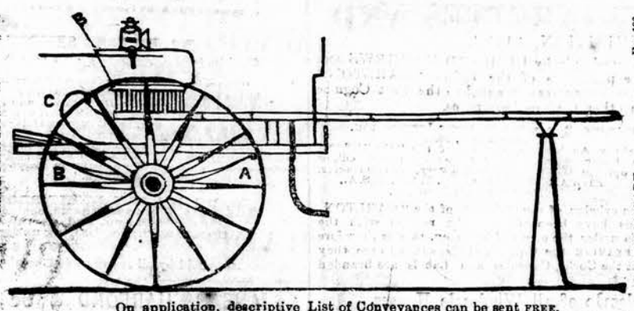

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Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.
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Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

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PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—
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Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
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